DECEMBER, 1793.] THE [NUMBER 3307.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1793.

Pennsylvania, ss.

By THOMAS MIFFLIN,

Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

A PROCLAMATION,

Appointing a Day of General Humiliation, Thanksgiving and Prayer.

WHEREAS it hath pleased ALMIGHTY GOD to put an end to the grievous calamity, that recently afflicted the city of Philadelphia, and it is the duty of all, who are truly sensible of the Divine Justice and Mercy, to employ the earliest moments of returning health in devout expressions of penitence, submission, and gratitude: THEREFORE I have deemed it proper to issue this Proclamation, hereby appointing THURSDAY, the *Twelfth Day of December next*, to be holden, throughout the Commonwealth, as a Day of GENERAL HUMILIATION, THANKSGIVING AND PRAYER. AND I earnestly exhort and entreat my Fellow-Citizens to abstain, on that day, from all their worldly avocations, and to unite in confessing, with contrite hearts, our manifold sins and transgressions;—in acknowledging, with thankful adoration, the mercy and goodness of the Supreme Ruler and Preserver of the universe,—more especially manifested in our late deliverance;—and in praying, with solemn zeal, that the same mighty power would be graciously pleased to instill into our minds the just principles of our duty to Him, and to our fellow-creatures;—to regulate and guide all our actions by his Holy Spirit;—to avert from all mankind the evils of War, Pestilence, and Famine;—and to bless and protect us in the enjoyment of Civil and Religious Liberty. AND all Officers of the Commonwealth, as well as all Pastors and Teachers, are, also, particularly requested to make known this Proclamation, and, by their example and advice, to recommend a punctual observance thereof within their respective jurisdictions and congregations;—so that the voice of the people, strengthened by its unanimity, and sanctified by sincerity, ascending to the throne of grace, may there find favour and acceptance.

GIVEN under my Hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this Fourteenth day of November, in the Year of our LORD, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-three, and of the Independence of America the Eighteenth.

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

By the Governor,

A. J. DALLAS, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

PHILADELPHIA.

On the 20th ult. the Right Rev. Dr. William White, the Rev. Dr. Smith, and the Rev. Dr. Rogers, as a Committee from the Clergy of different denominations in the City of Philadelphia, presented the following address to the Governor:

SIR,

A number of the CLERGY of the City of Philadelphia, had some time ago agreed upon the substance of the following ADDRESS and EXHORTATION, but postponed the same, until they might be joined by some of their Brethren, whose return to the city was daily expected. In the mean time, it is with much satisfaction, that we find our design, in a great measure anticipated by your *Proclamation* for setting apart the same day which we had in contemplation: and as you have requested the concurrence and aid of the *Clergy* for carrying the design of the Proclamation into effect, we think the publication of what we had before prepared, will be conducive to that pious purpose, according to its Address, viz.

To the Citizens of Pennsylvania.

THE Clergy, of different denominations, in the city of Philadelphia, having had under deep meditation the late awful calamity, with which it hath pleased Almighty GOD, in his infinite wisdom, to visit and afflict this city, and devoutly considering the improvement, which, as a CHRISTIAN PEOPLE, it becomes us to make of the *Dispensations* of His Providence, "who doth according to his holy will in the armies of Heaven and among the Inhabitants of the earth," *Have*, with one heart and voice, agreed and concluded it to be their indispensable and sacred duty, to *recommend* and *request*—

That a day be set apart, and kept Holy unto the LORD, not merely as a day of THANKSGIVING for that, in all appearance, it hath pleased Him, of his infinite mercy, to stay the rage of the late malignant disorder, (when we had well nigh said, Hath God forgot to be gracious!—) but also as a day of solemn HUMILIATION and PRAYER, joined with the CONFESSION of our manifold sins, and of our neglect and abuse of his former mercies; together with sincere resolutions of future amendment and obedience to his holy will and laws; without which our PRAYERS, PRAISES and THANKSGIVINGS will be vain.

In this solemn review of our past lives, and of the dealings of the Lord with us and our forefathers, let us be serious with ourselves, and search our wounds and sores to the bottom. For although the ALMIGHTY may manifest himself to a people in judgment, as well as mercy, by means of *natural causes*, and with the same breath that he bids the *Pestilence* rage, he can bid its ragings cease; yet his purposes in both are to be our chief consideration, and he hath told us, "That when his judgments are in the land, the inhabitants should learn righteousness."

On this great and humiliating occasion, the CLERGY consider it as needless for them to remind the inhabitants of this land of what GOD hath done for us, and the many instances of his divine favour and interposition, in the establishment of our *civil* LIBERTIES and INDEPENDENCE, together with the enjoyment of the pure doctrines of the GOSPEL of CHRIST and the exercise of his holy religion, according to the rights of conscience, under a *Government of Laws*, and wise civil institutions of our own free and peaceable choice, there being "none to make us afraid."——But the Clergy must consider it as a special and most weighty part of their bounden duty to warn, to exhort, and to press the most earnest enquiry—Whether we have made a due improvement of those innumerable blessings which the Almighty hath, in his goodness, even heaped upon us? Have we, at all times, made *use* of our *civil liberty* itself, as not seeking to *abuse* it? But, more especially, have we sought in good earnest, and in the fear and love of God, to improve our precious *Gospel privileges*, by striving to make the fruits of the same conspicuous in our lives, and "in all holy conversation and godliness?" Or whether, on the contrary, the worship of the TRUE AND LIVING GOD, and the sacred ordinances of the GOSPEL, have not been too much slighted, or neglected, for the false pleasures of this world, its dissipations, its follies, or perhaps the too eager pursuit of its goods and enjoyments?—Evils, which, having their origin too generally among the gay, the rich, and those in higher stations, have, by fatal example, spread themselves downwards among all classes of our people, to the dishonor of God, and the unspeakable injury of their *moral* and *religious* character, as well as the waste and ruin of their temporal subsistance, and the distress and poverty of their families!

Together with this retrospective view of our own conduct, and of the *calamity* from which it hath pleased God to deliver us, who through his mercy survive; let us not forget *to mourn with those that mourn*, to sympathize with them in their *distress*, and to administer to their comfort and relief—This will be a fruitful subject of devout meditation: and, through divine grace, will awaken and make us feelingly alive to all holy and religious impressions;—while we recall to our memory those melancholy days and nights, when corpse after corpse of beloved husbands and wives, dutiful sons and daughters, useful citizens, venerable pastors, in quick and almost uninterrupted succession, were borne along our streets, in the *solitary hearse*, with scarce a friend or relative to follow them to the grave—Oh! let us now consecrate their dust with our tears: and, hoping that they have departed in the Lord, thus supply the solemn rites of Christian interment, which the hard necessity of the times then forbade.

Thus prepared and *humbled* by deep meditation, by confession and repentance of our sins, and prayers for forgiveness and amendment—then our praises and *thanksgivings* to God, for our late deliverance, and for stirring up the hearts of so many of our pious and benevolent brethren throughout the United States, to intercede for us in their *prayers*, and to administer so liberally to the relief of our afflicted and suffering *poor*, will ascend as a sweet incense to heaven, and be a holy and acceptable sacrifice before the throne of grace, through the merits and intercession of our BLESSED SAVIOUR AND REDEEMER JESUS CHRIST.

Subscribed at Philadelphia, November 18th, 1793.

William White,	*John B. Smith,*
Wm. Smith,	*John Dickins,*
John Andrews,	*Joseph Turner,*
Ashbel Green,	*Joseph Hutchins,*
Robert Annan,	*Robert Blackwell,*
Henry Helmuth,	*Christ. V. Keating,*
Samuel Magaw,	*Thomas Ustick,*
Joseph Pilmore,	*Nicholas Collin,*
Wm. Rogers,	*Matthew Magee.*
Frederick Schmidt,	

To this Address, the Governor delivered the following Answer:

Gentlemen,

FEELING, with the utmost sincerity, as an individul, the sentiments expressed in the Proclamation, appointing a day of general humiliation, thanksgiving and prayer, I confess that I rejoice in the opportunity, which my official station affords, to exhort my fellow-citizens, of every religious denomination, to unite in their devotions, on an occasion, that cannot fail to excite the sympathy, and exercise the piety, of every humane and virtuous character.

I have asked, and I know I shall obtain, your aid, and the aid of all good men, in promoting the pious design, which I had in view: and, therefore, reposing the highest confidence in your zeal and wisdom, I cheerfully leave you to manifest your co-operation, by such measures, as you shall, yourselves, think proper to adopt.

THO. MIFFLIN.

Philadelphia, 20th Nov. 1793.

To the Clergy of different denominations in Philadelphia.

COMMITTEE CHAMBER,
CITY-HALL, November 26, 1793.

THE Orphans remaining under care of the Committee being the principal object of their anxiety, they consider them as a deposit on their hands, for which they ought to give the most exact account; they therefore are of opinion that the first measure necessary to be taken for the benefit of these innocents, is to publish a list of their names, informing the relations and friends that the Committee are ready to deliver them to their nearest connections.

In doing this it is to be understood, that the most satisfactory testimony will be required in support of every claim.

Application is to be made to
ISRAEL ISRAEL,
JAMES KERR,
JAMES SHARSWOOD,
JOHN LETCHWORTH,
} Orphan Committee.
or either of them,

NAMES OF THE CHILDREN.

Ann M. Anthony,	John Lutz,
William Andrews,	Rachel Meloy,
Abraham Andrews,	Owen M'Garvey,
Patty Conrah Buvran,	Jane Miller,
Elizabeth Beatty,	Mary Miller,
Susanna Beatty,	Ann M'Laughlin,
Mary Beatty,	Jane Newton,
William Beatty,	Isabella Newton,
Eloisa Beatty,	Forbes Newton,
Sarah Bache,	William Norris,
Mary Birmingham,	Margaret Norris,
John J. Bellivere,	Betty Neaves,
Joseph Campbell,	John O'Sullivan,
Mary Currin,	Mary O'Sullivan,
John P. Cambray,	Lory O'Sullivan,
Mary A. Cambray,	Rachael Obercow,
Peter Clark,	Ann Parker,
William Calder,	Matthew Parker,
Robert Cole,	Sally Polhemus,
John Collins,	Joseph Paterson,
Dinah Cross,	John Palmer,
Patty Cross,	Adam Philemer,
Elizabeth Conrad,	James Ross,
Lot Davis,	John Rutter,
Sarah Daver,	Elizabeth Ryan,
Charles Daver,	Ann Roach,
Billy Dec,	John Ravey,
Jean Elliot,	Mary Smith,
Mary Elder,	Sophia Smith,
Eliza Elder,	Kitty Scott,
Anthony Fraim,	Mary Sweeny,
Ann Feigel,	John Simpson,
Eleanor Finney,	John Scriminger,
James Garret,	Peter Starkey,
Maria Hicks,	Mary Skyer,
Ann Henson,	Sarah Stewart,
Fanny Higgenbottom,	Luke Singer,
Dorcas Higgenbottom,	Ann M. Taylor,
Marg. Higgenbottom,	Christiana Tysink,
Lewis Hornburger,	George Tylor,
Maria Harness,	William Tureen,
Catharine Johnston,	Hannah Tureen,
John Johnson,	Charles Thomas,
Ann Johnson,	William Wright,
Rebecca Johnson,	Sarah Walter,
John Kinsinger,	Lydia Walker,
Mary Kerr,	Mary Wolf,
Kitty King,	Elizabeth Watson,
Martha Kite,	William Welsh,
Catharine Lutz,	John Youst.

By order of the Committee,
CALEB LOWNDES, Sec'ry.

The several printers are requested to publish the foregoing, for the information of the Relations or Friends of the Orphans who may reside at a distance.

Copy of a circular letter from the Minister of the French Republic, to the Consuls of the Republic, in the United States.

New-York, November 11, 1793.
2d year of the French Republic.

CITIZEN,

I Learn by the public papers, and by the letters of Citizen Mangourit, Consul of the Republic at Charleston, that a new kind of enemies attack us in America, and calumniate us in the minds of the public. Amongst the refugees who are spread over this continent, some counter-revolutionists, sheltered under the cloak of misfortune, insinuate themselves into the people's favour, and after having disquieted their minds with apprehensions of evils similar to their own, they openly endeavour to alienate us from the confidence and affection of the nation. They accuse us of plots for extending to this country the flames and massacre which desolate an ill-fated colony. They denounce us as conspirators against property, which is secured by the laws. In a word, they transform us into apostles of a system, which the resistance and pride of our denunciators have torn from the womb of time, and whose birth they have provoked. When accusations so weighty are uttered; when facts so attrocious are denounced; it is my duty to inform you how those new emigrants are affected towards the French nation, to suggest to you the proper means of defending yourselves against their machinations, and to make known to you their secret views.

Be assured that a hatred for France has constantly rankled in the breasts of those traitors. The commotions they have so frequently stirred up, and which have caused such dreadful convulsions, were the effects

of their ardent desire of recovering a government suitable to their insignificance. Their misfortunes at first procured them friends. We respected, and even relieved them, as long as they were only unfortunate; but hardly had they opened their eyes on this foreign land, when they began to endeavour to rob their country of the esteem and confidence of the inhabitants. Those especially, who with the remains of their fortune, brought hither the wrecks of their pride, and of their insulting and disdainful haughtiness. Those, I say, always constant in their hatred towards the regenerated French, use every effort to make all nations avengers of their ridiculous grandeur, and all individuals accomplices in their base and criminal pursuits.

Such were the secret practices of the French renegadoes at Coblentz, at Spires, and at Brussels; there they addressed themselves to the pride of the masters of the people, here they alarm the persons of property; there they calumniated our regeneration, here they misrepresent the accidents which have attended it, exaggerate the difficulties under which it labours, and disguise its far distant effects.

Their views are the same, their means vary only through an hypocritical respect for the virtue of the people, and they wear the mask of moderation with regard to principles, only to conceal a heart, which, were it known, would discredit the calumnies which they sow, and hinder them from producing the desired fruit.

As effects strike the imagination more forcibly than their causes, it is on the former that they turn the attention of the inexperienced, and by them they divert minds more accustomed to reason, from considering the latter.

It is therefore, by forcing mens' minds to take a retrospective view of the circumstances which produced those fatal events which we all deplore, that we intend to justify the intention of the French nation.

What, because an obstinate resistance has provoked rigorous measures; because the inflexible rod of the law has scourged the refractory who refused to submit to it; because all possible fermentations of destruction and disorganization had so impregnated with antipathy the elements of a colony flaming and raging equal to a volcano, that all system of government was totally annihilated; must we therefore, I say, be accused of endeavouring to spread the same desolation over a continent, where such an attempt would be as ridiculous as the very thought of it would be criminal? Is then every pledge of the rectitude of our views, are the most solemn depositions ineffectual, to free us from the imputation of being possessed with a rage for disorganization.

Are all our Antilles reduced to the same degree of misery? Does not Martinico, purged from its counter-revolutionists, set at defiance both the English and the neighbouring anarchy? Is not Guadaloupe in as flourishing a state as it ever was? Does not St. Lucia, where the name of disorder is unknown, depose against those impotent accusers? Has there appeared the least symptom of an insurrection in Cayenne, the Isle of France, or Isle of Bourbon? In fine, do not Asia and America afford living proofs of their submission to the laws, which could never be executed at St. Domingo but by force? Where then are the traces of that universal conspiracy against property? This question I will not answer. Suffice it to say, that that boiling lava which overflows this continent may possibly reproduce here the volcano which vomited it forth.

This, citizen, is what I have been able to observe, though at a distance from the theatre of facts, and what I have gathered of the motions of our denunciators. The French people shall be acquainted by their representatives with the new measures of the emigrants from the colonies. It is for the wisdom of the Convention to determine how far these enemies merit their consideration; but in the mean time we should be wanting in our duty if we suffered the credit of the French republic to be exposed to any danger, by our neglecting to prosecute the calumniators. Among the despots beyond the Rhine, the enemies of the French people were all well received; their absurd comments on our principles, and their latitude could find no one to contradict them in states where we had no agents; but here, where our agents are numerous and the people free; here, where there exist rigorous laws and judges not to be biassed; what a shame it would be for us, for the French nation, for the people of America, if daring traitors were suffered any longer to take advantage of of our silence to slander and traduce us, and to avail themselves of impunity to complete our destruction.

You are well aware, that the National Convention, by a solemn decree of the 6th of April, 1793, and by other subsequent decrees, has declared that the French people should respect the government of other nations, as they would have their's respected by them. Relying on those national decisions, prosecute the accusers, whenever they utter the least facts similar to those which are the subject of this letter, and demand that an exemplary punishment be inflicted on them.

The French people would be the first to punish prevaricating agents, who should dare to abuse their confidence, to disturb nations, overturn the laws, and shake the foundations of property.

GENET.

From the Columbian Centinel of Nov. 16.

Mr. RUSSELL,

AT this interesting period, when the European nations are covered with the thick clouds of HORROR, DISTRESS, and BLOODSHED, and when it is true, that there are in America, foreigners, as well as some of her own citizens, who are endeavouring, by every artifice in their power, to involve us in the same HORRORS, it becomes every friend to America to be as a watchman upon the house top, that he may guard his country from the threatning dangers.

As a neutral nation, we possess many blessings—but we cannot enjoy these advantages of neutrality without some inconveniencies—for unprincipled men are to be found in privateers of every nation. We have heard of repeated instances of both French and English privateers plundering our vessels, and we have known a Mate of an American vessel killed by an officer of a French privateer, and a Captain of another whipped like a culprit, by the crew of the *Genet*. The nations, however, are not blameable for these things, unless they refuse to make attonement.

When we look into our own country and contrast the ill-treatment we have received from the Representatives of that nation, whom we wish well to, with the decent behaviour of the ministers of other nations, the principles of whose Government we cannot admire, we become really astonished. Borne on the shoulders of friendship and affection from South-Carolina to New-York, and receiving every token of respect which it was possible for the Americans to pay to any one, how could GENET so far forget himself as to think that he was in the midst of the enemies of the French. Had he not heard of the Civic Feasts and general rejoicings throughout America on the retreat of the combined armies from France, had he not learnt of the handsome manner by which the Republican ships were received in our ports, and did he not know that the friends to France in America constituted almost the whole body of the people? Knowing these things, how can he answer it to his Nation, for his indecent and impolitic conduct towards that Executive authority, which represents the majesty of the American people.

The Supreme Executive of the United States declared a neutrality, and required a strict observance of the principles of it. GENET assumed the right of originating privateers, (which if allowed would have drawn us into a war)---the Executive declared it to be contrary to the principles of neutrality, and put a stop to the measure, for which WASHINGTON has been threatened with an "*Appeal to the People*." DUPLAINE, who had been a resident in America for six years, and had been just keeping a school in *Philadelphia*, when he was appointed Vice-Consul in *Boston*, was so elevated by this leap from the ferule to the seal of the Consulate, that he even thought himself an Ambassador. Under the influence of his clerk, he figured away stoutly --he demanded and received an armed force from the *Concord* frigate, by which he arrested from the Deputy Marshal of *Massachusetts*, a vessel which he had by legal precept taken possession of, which vessel had been captured by a piratical privateer. The President felt this violent insult, (an insult which the rage of the populace would not have suffered from another nation) and was determined to remove him---but so tender was he of the interests of the French nation, that he did not do it until the moment it was in his power to recognize another---and one main object, we presume, intended by the President's proclamation, was, to prevent DUPLAINE from holding the office of Consul in *any part* of the United States. The dismission of this violator of the laws of our country, has "*hastened*" GENET to direct a letter to the Secretary of state, so insulting, as to be treated by every American with sovereign contempt. This has been followed by instructions to Mr. DANNERY, Consul of *Boston*, who stiles himself "Representative of the French Nation." A letter has been written in consequence of these instructions to the Executive of *Massachusetts*---by which letter, and a long string of protests, DANNERY has done away the official act of the Supreme executive of the United States, has declared it null and void, and that *he himself*, by replacing DUPLAINE, has alone deprived him of his *functions*. Time will shew the absurdity of applying to the government of particular states for the examination of the conduct of foreign Consuls ---and time, I hope, will discover to GENET, that he has had the *ability* of greatly injuring, in *America*, the French cause.

Americans, do not be disturbed by the insinuations of the representatives of one nation or another. Acting upon the true principles of propriety and honour towards all of them, you need not fear—though it must be our wish that the French, as well as every other people, may enjoy "genuine Liberty and equal rights," and that the Combined Armies may never be able to establish a government in *France* contrary to the wish of the people; yet we ought not to suffer ourselves, from any considerations, to be *driven* into a war. We are willing to keep our treaties, whatever inconveniencies we might suffer—for no one can deny, but that we have suffered in this country more from our treaty with the French, than from those nations with whom we have no treaties. Have not our ports been blocked up with French cruizers for a long time past (although a neutral nation)—have not the nations who trade with us, and with whom we are at peace, been prevented, thereby, from sending their vessels to us, and has there been during this period a single French vessel from Europe with French goods entered at our custom-houses—have we not been insulted by the diplomatic characters of a nation with whom we have a treaty, and experienced much unhappiness from that quarter; while, at the same time, we have suffered no inconveniencies from the representatives of other nations, with whom we have no treaty. These things are simply mentioned to my countrymen, not as reflections on the French nation, but in order to shew the impolitic and unkind conduct of some of their representatives.

To all *America* I can appeal, and ask, whether the French diplomatic characters have not, in a most insulting degree, held a ROD over our heads: Has not this been clearly discoverable to the eye of the most superficial observer; but, thank Heaven, although we may be considered as kissing the ROD, yet it is not for want of spirit to wrest it from its possessor—it is from a *tender regard* to the interest of a people, struggling for their liberty, that we, at present, bear the mortification, as well as from a belief, that if the Executive of the United States should not remove these gentlemen from their offices, that the Republic of *France* will soon replace them with such as shall be better acquainted with the American character.

Happy for these United States, however, that at the head of their government, at this interesting period, presides a WASHINGTON—Safely may we recline ourselves under the able arm of him, who has shewn himself to be a patriot and a republican—and, although every thing must have its course, and the *flies* assume the right of biting in *dog days*, the period must arrive for these *insects* to be *nipt* by the frost—and, when in the nature of things, they must hide themselves for a *season*.

AN AMERICAN.

BOSTON, November 18.

The brig Maria, Capt. James Parsons, arrived here last Thursday in forty days from Lisbon. Capt. Parsons informs that Toulon was positively retaken by the French. The account was published at Lisbon on the 25th September, under the authority of the Spanish ambassador. The English and Spaniards were driven out, and the place was again entirely in the possession of the Republicans.——The combined fleets carried the French ships of the line with them. The counter revolutionists were obliged to make their escape in small boats—those who could not effect it were indiscriminately put to the sword—After the reduction of Marseilles, the republicans proceeded to Toulon, and with an army of about 25,000 reduced the city, and drove out the fleet which occupied the harbour.

Capt. Parsons adds, that the siege of Dunkirk was raised, and would not be renewed till further reinforcements were received from England.

It is said that 6000 troops had sailed from Lisbon to join the Spaniards, they embarked aboard 14 transports and 6 men of war.

Capt. Parsons, who brings the above intelligence, is happy to mention that the British privateer by whom he was boarded, treated him with the utmost urbanity and politeness.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 29.

The following Extracts are copied from Jamaica papers to the 10th October.

His majesty's schooner Flying Fish, Lieut. Provost, arrived at Port Royal on Sunday night, with dispatches from Cape Nichola Mole.

We understand that near 300 pieces of cannon are mounted on the batteries, and that there is a large quantity of gun powder (near 200,000 lbs.) together with a proportionate quantity of other ammunition, in the arsenal there.

The Neptune brought nine French gentlemen and one lady from the Mole, where the inhabitants are represented to be perfectly satisfied under British protection.

His majesty's ship Penelope, Capt. Rowley, with some companies of the 49th regiment, under command of Col. Densey, sailed from Port Royal on Monday morning, for Cape Nichola Mole.

At sea, the Pallas picked up an open boat containing four white men, and one negro, who, under apprehension of being massacred, had fled from Aux Cayes, in the hope of reaching Jeremie, and had been 15 days at sea.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in the township of Upper Makefield, Bucks county, and state of Pennsylvania, some time in June last, a dark red COW. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away,

† JOSEPH WHOTEN.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And now selling, wholesale or retail, by

Hall & Sellers, No. 51,

High-street,

Poor Richard's

ALMANACK,

For the Year 1794:

Containing, besides the usual Astronomical Calculations, a variety of useful and entertaining Matter, in Prose and Verse.

THE Copartnership of POULTNEY and WISTAR being dissolved, by the death of BENJAMIN POULTNEY, all persons having any demands against them, are requested to present them for payment; and all persons indebted to them, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment, unto

RICHARD WISTAR,

At the old accustomed stand, the Green Store, where he intends carrying on the business as usual, and shall be glad to supply the former friends of POULTNEY and WISTAR, as well as others, with any articles of Ironmongery, Cutlery, Saddlery, Paints, Glass, &c.

November 27, 1793.

West-Chester, Chester county, Nov. 25, 1793.

WAS committed to this goal, the 10th of this instant, a Negroe Man, who calls himself CHARLES, upon suspicion of running away from his Master, and has acknowledged he was a slave to Mr. Allen M'Clane, of Duck Creek, Cross Roads; his Master is hereby desired to come, prove his property, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged in four weeks from the date hereof, by paying his fees.

¶ THOMAS TAYLOR, Goaler.

To sold by private sale,

A VALUABLE FORGE, in the township of Dover, in the county of Monmouth, and state of New-Jersey, known by the name of the Federal Forge. It is built on an excellent stream, one of the branches of Toms river. There is likewise a good saw-mill, with two saws, on the premises, from which boards are frequently rafted to the public landings on Toms river, which is about nine miles distance, from whence iron and lumber may be easily conveyed to New-York or Philadelphia, by water. There is a good two story frame dwelling house, with two rooms below and four above, with a good log kitchen and a frame store-house at the end of the dwelling house, and fourteen comfortable log dwelling houses, convenient for work people, a large coal house, waggon-house, blacksmith's shop, with a good set of tools, convenient stables, sufficient for 20 horses, with several other convenient buildings. There is in said forge three fires, with one hammer, and a large quantity of good ore, within three miles of the forge, and in a very plentiful part of the country for timber suitable for sawing or coal, and about twelve miles from Hanover furnace, where pigs may be got on reasonable terms, if the purchaser should incline to work them. Also, a considerable share, in propriety or untaken up lands, of which there are great quantities adjoining the forge tract; it is allowed to be as good an out-let for cattle and hogs, as any in the state; they are frequently killed fat out of the woods; a considerable quantity of swamp, which, it is thought, would make good meadow, if improved, several acres of which are cleared, fenced, and sowed with grass seed, that makes a very good appearance; the whole improvements have been made within about four years, except the sawmill, which is good and strong. There is at present on the bank a large stock of coal and ore, sufficient to make 40 or 50 tons of bar iron, with about 20 tons of anconies and bar iron, and some provisions and shop goods, all which will be sold with the forge, if it suits the purchaser, and a considerable quantity of wood already cut. It is thought to be an advantageous place for making iron. Any person inclining to purchase may know the terms by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises. The terms of payment will be made easy to suit the convenience of the purchaser.

DAVID WRIGHT.

12 mo. 2d, 1793. 12w

Eight Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the plantation of the subscriber, living in Plymouth township, Montgomery county, on the 16th instant, a dark grey HORSE, about 15 hands high, 5 years old last Spring, trots and paces, has never been docked, had on an old pair of shoes before, never shod behind; he is remarkably wild. Also a bay MARE COLT, about 6 months old, a natural trotter, with one white foot, has been docked. Whoever takes up the said Horse and Colt, and brings them to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, JOSEPH COURSON.

November 30, 1793. †

Eight Dollars Reward.

ABSCONDED from the service of the subscriber, on the night of the 28th ultimo, a Negro Girl, named NANCY, about 20 years old, and 5 feet high. She took with her sundry apparel, the particulars of which cannot be ascertained, excepting a red and white calico gown of a large figure, a black sattin bonnet, and a pair of new leather shoes. She lately belonged to Mr. Marr, of Northampton county, in this state, who sold her time to the subscriber, and as her mother lives, or did then live, with the said Marr, it is suspected she has gone that way, as she has been heard to say she intended to see her mother this winter. She is very artful, and of impudent speech and behaviour. Whoever apprehends the said servant, and secures her, so that she may be recovered by her master, shall be entitled to the above reward, and all reasonable charges.

MATTHIAS HARRISON.

Northern-Liberties, Ridge road, Nov. 20.

QUEBEC, October 10.

Mr. Printer,

For the information of the curious, the particular benefit of land furveyors, and fafety of feafaring people, pleafe to infert in your Gazette, that from critical obfervations on the variation of the needle at Quebec, it is found to be on the decreafe, or, in other words, to be again returning to the eaftward. A proof of which is—that in 1785, when the meridian line on Abraham's Plains was afcertained by me, the variation was found to be 12 degrees 37 minutes weft; whereas the variation at preſent is no more than 12 degrees 5 minutes weft; having in the fpace of 8 years diminifhed half a degree.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

SAMUEL HOLLAND.

Surveyor-general's office,
Quebec, Oct. 8, 1793.

Newburyport, Nov. 15,

Capt. J. Rogers, of the brig Polly, arrived here on Sunday laft, in 41 days from Le gane, fays—That he was taken by the Britifh fhip Europa, of 50 guns, commanded by Capt. Grear and carried into Cape Nichola-Mole, where he was detained a prifoner 48 hours, but treated with the utmoft civility—That the inhabitants of that place had pofitively declared themfelves fubjects of the King of Great Britain, on the 23d of September—That he was informed at the Cape, that Jeremie had likewife been given up to the Englifh. Left at Leogane, fchooner Ardent, Capt. King, owned by Mr. R. Taylor of Baltimore; the captain and fupercargo were both dead; and all her hands, except two who were then very ſick on board, had deſerted her and enlifted on board privateers.

Monday laft arrived the floop Three Friends, George Norton maſter, 30 days from Pointe Petre. Capts. Webb, Ingerſon and Ropes failed from there between the 6th and 9th October, for Salem. Captain Sweat ſailed about the ſame time for this port. A new duty, of eight per cent. was ſhortly to take place at the above port. There is an Engliſh privateer, called the Fanny, cruiſing to the windward of Diſcarda, which ſtops every American veſſel they meet with, one of which (from the ſouthward) had ſuſtained conſiderable damage. Left there, Captains Smith and Cooch, of this place.

BOSTON, November 23.

Since our laſt, two veſſels have arrived here from Europe; the firſt, the Lady Waſhington, from Amſterdam; by which a confirmation of the victory of the French over the diviſion of the combined army near Dunkirk is received; with an account, that the Britiſh channel fleet under Lord Howe, has met the French Breſt fleet; but the latter being ſuperior by one ſhip of the line, and ſix frigates, the Engliſh bore away, and put into Torbay; previous to which, however, a partial engagement took place between ſeveral frigates of both fleets, which terminated advantageouſly for the French.

The other arrival is, the ſhip Maria, Capt. Rich, from Cadiz, which ſhe left the 6th October. Capt. Rich informs, that the account of the ſurrender of Toulon, only, had been received at Cadiz, he not having heard of its recapture by Gen. Carteaux. He, however, mentions, that it was difficult to obtain any political information in Spain, there being but one paper publiſhed in the kingdom; and that at Madrid.—Capt. Rich confirms the defeat of the Spaniards, near Mont-Liber; and adds that the inveteracy of the Spaniards againſt the French is increaſing to the higheſt pitch. Two American veſſels have been carried into Cadiz, being bound from France to the United States. The Captains and crews, were in confinement on board a Spaniſh frigate.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 27.

By advices from Canada, we are informed that about the beginning of November, great commotions had taken place among the troops there, as moſtly the whole of thoſe in the upper poſts of Lower Canada had been ordered down to Quebec, where every preparation was made to reſiſt an attack from the ſuppoſed invaſion, by Admiral Sercey's fleet. Cannon were placed on the different wharves and batteries, on a conſtruction ſimilar as in the late war at Gibraltar. Prince Edward had the whole under his direction.

EDENTON, November 9.

The Governor of South-Carolina has iſſued a proclamation, requiring and ordering all free negroes and people of colour, who have arrived there from St. Domingo, or who have arrived within twelve months from any other place, to depart the ſtate in ten days from the date thereof, many characters amongſt them being deemed dangerous to the welfare and peace of that ſtate.

LEXINGTON, November 2.

Extract of a letter dated Head-Quarters, South-weſt branch of Miami, Oct. 24.

"On the 7th inſtant the army took up their line of march from Fort Waſhington, and on the 13th, at 11 o'clock A. M. encamped on this ground, ſix miles advance of Fort Jefferſon, the diſtance 80 miles, and reſted ſecurely each night in a ſtrong fortified camp, which might bid defiance to the united ſtrength of the ſavages. The Indians hung on our borders for information, but from the order and regularity of our march and mode of encampment, were unable either to gain a knowledge of our ſtrength, or to ſteal any of our horſes. The day after we reached this ground the Commander in Chief iſſued the following order:

Head-Quarters, South-weſt branch of Miami, October 14, 1793.

"The Commander in Chief takes this opportunity of returning his moſt grateful thanks to Brigadier General Poſey, and to the Officers of the legion in general, for the ready cheerfulneſs with which they have executed every order, and for the worthy example which they have uniformly ſhewn upon every occaſion, during the rapid advance of the army to this place, which affords a pleaſing preſage of future ſucceſs.

"On the 16th inſtant two Serjeants of Captain Lee's troop of Cavalry was killed by the Indians; and on the 17th one of our eſcorts of 90 men under the command of Lieut. Lowry and Enſign Boyd, charged with 28 waggons loaded with corn, Contractor's Stores, and two with goods, the property of Mr. Hunt, was attacked by a party of Indians, ſuppoſed to be about 60, a little after day light at the 29 mile tree, a few miles advanced of Fort St. Clair; after the exchange of a few ſhot, Lieut. Lowry and Enſign Boyd fell, this damped the ſpirits of the men in ſuch a manner as to occaſion a route, the Indians ſeizing the opportunity of keeping it up, took poſſeſſion of the waggons, but were in ſo great a hurry to get off, that they only took time to cut out the horſes, ſtave all the liquor except what they carried off, and plundered Mr. Hunt's Waggons, leaving the waggons and corn in the road—The eſcort loſt 15 killed, including the two officers, who died bravely, and nine men miſſing. Lieut. Col. A'Dair of the mounted Volunteers, who lay in advance of the eſcort, about ſix miles, with forty or fifty of his men, upon hearing of the diſaſter immediately repaired to the ground of the defeat, took the trail of the Indians, and followed them between thirty and forty miles, but not being able to come up with them and being out of proviſion returned.

"Gen. Scott, with one thouſand mounted Volunteers, including officers, is now encamped at a Prairie, two miles advanced of Fort Jefferſon. One of the Volunteers was killed upon their march.

"The commander in chief waits the arrival of about ſeven hundred, that were ſent off yeſterday to Fort Hamilton for flour and corn, under an eſcort commanded by Lieut. Col. Hamtramk; at which arrival he will march from this place to within a few miles of gen. St. Clair's late battle ground, and there take a ſtrong poſition for future operations; unleſs the ſeaſon and a ſufficient ſupply of proviſion will juſtify his farther advance.

"It is expected the Indians will attack the army before they ſeparate, being informed through ſundry channels, that they have pledged themſelves to each other, to their reſpective nations and to the Britiſh, that they will defeat the army. It is apprehended that as there was Britiſh officers with the Indians at the defeat of Gen. St. Clair, ſome may think proper to be with the Indians upon the preſent occaſion. Our army are ſtrong, feel themſelves in high ſpirits, and are ready for a meeting with the enemy."

VIRGINIA.

In the Houſe of Delegates.

Friday, the 1ſt November, 1793.

Reſolved, That the committee of the whole houſe, on the ſtate of the commonwealth, be diſcharged from further proceeding on that part of the Governor's letter, reſpecting the meaſures adopted by the Executive of the United States, for preſerving the bleſſings of peace, as it is conceived by the houſe that it is a ſubject which excluſively belongs to the legiſlature of the Union, and one which the General Aſſembly of this commonwealth is not competent to decide upon, either from the powers left with them, or the information before them.

And the ſaid reſolution being twice read, a motion was made, and the queſtion being put to amend the ſame, by ſtriking out from the word "Reſolved," to the end of the reſolution, and inſerting in lieu thereof the following words, "That the proclamation of the Preſident of the United States, enjoining a ſtrict adherence to exiſting treaties, and the principles of neutrality ſubſiſting under them, was a politic and conſtitutional meaſure, wiſely adopted at a critical juncture, and happily calculated to preſerve to this country the ineſtimable bleſſings of peace."

It was reſolved in the affirmative. Ayes 77—Noes 48.

Ordered, That Mr. Corbin do carry the reſolution to the Senate, and deſire their concurrence.

A motion was then made, that the houſe do come to the following reſolution:

Reſolved, That the meaſures adopted by the executive of this ſtate, to give effect to the ſaid proclamation, merit the approbation of the General Aſſembly.

And the ſaid reſolution being twice read, was, on the queſtion put thereon, agreed to by the houſe.

Ordered, That Mr. Corbin do carry the reſolution to the Senate, and deſire their concurrence.

BALTIMORE, November 27.

On the 20th inſtant, the right reverend Biſhop Claggett held an ordination and confirmation, at Broad-Creek church, Prince George's county, when the reverend Thomas J. Chew was admitted to the holy order of prieſthood, and a great number of perſons were confirmed; upon this occaſion the reverend Mr. Bend delivered an elegant well adapted diſcourſe to a very numerous and reſpectable audience.

PHILADELPHIA, December 4.

Monday laſt being appointed by the Conſtitution, for the meeting of the third Congreſs of the United States, ſixty ſix members of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, and a quorum of the Senate, aſſembled in this city.

The Houſe of Repreſentatives made choice of Frederick Auguſtus Mulenberg, for ſpeaker; John Beckley, clerk; Joſeph Wheaton, ſerjeant at arms; Gifford Dally, doorkeeper, and Thomas Claxton, aſſiſtant doorkeeper.

The two houſes then ſent a joint committee, to wait on the Preſident, and inform him, that they were ready to receive ſuch communications, as he might have to lay before them. The preſident returned in anſwer, that he would meet both houſes in the ſenate chamber, yeſterday at twelve o'clock.

Extract of a letter from General Wayne, to the Honorable John Edwards, Eſq. ſenator in Congreſs, from the State of Kentucky, dated, Camp S. W. Branch of Miami, ſix miles advanced of Fort Jefferſon, October 22, 1793.

"It would appear that the ſavages mean to bend their attention to our convoys: they recently ſtruck at one of them, by which we loſt two gallant officers, lieutenant Lowry and enſign Boyd, who with thirteen non-commiſſioned officers and privates, bravely fell on the morning of the 17th inſt. after an obſtinate reſiſtance againſt ſuperior numbers. The ſavages killed or carried off about 70 horſes. The waggons and ſtores were brought into camp the day before yeſterday, without any orther loſs or damage, except ſome trifling aticles.

"It is not improbable but that this affair may be exaggerated into ſomething ſerious, by the tongue of fame, before it reaches you—but the foregoing is the fact.

"There are nearly 1000 volunteers arrived in the vicinity of this camp, (officers included). I fear the ſeaſon is too far advanced for them to act with effect—they appear well diſpoſed for action. The report is, that the Indians have ſent their women and children into ſome ſecret receſs or receſſes, and that the warriors are collected or collecting, determined to diſpute this ground, from which we ſhall not retrogade.

"The ſafety of the weſtern frontiers, the reputation of the legion, the dignity of the nation, forbid the giving up one ſingle inch of ground that we now poſſeſs, until the ſavages experience our ſuperiority in the field, or ſue for peace—An event that I pledge myſelf to produce, if properly ſupported by a completion of the legion."

The members of St. Andrew's Society met on Saturday the 30th of November, at the City Tavern, to celebrate the anniverſary of their Tutelar Saint, when the following gentlemen were elected officers for the enſuing year:

The Hon. James Wilſon, Eſq; Preſident.
The Rev. Dr. William Smith, } Vice Preſidents
James Craig, Eſquire, }
Richard Lake, Eſquire, Secretary.
Mr. John Shields, Treaſurer.
Mr. Robert Smith, }
Mr. Thomas Leiper, }
Mr. Alexander Anderſon, } Aſſiſtants.
Dr. Andrew Spence, }
Mr. Gavin Hamilton, }
Mr. William Miller, jun. }
Dr. Andrew Roſs, }
Dr. William Currie, } Phyſicians.
Dr. William M'Ivaine, }
The Rev. Mr. William Marſhall, Chaplain.
William Moore Smith, Eſq; } Counſellors.
Richard Lake, Eſquire, }

After partaking of an elegant entertainment the following toaſts were given:

1. The immortal memory of St. Andrew.
2. The land of cakes.
3. The land we live in.
4. The Preſident of the United States:
5. The Vice-Preſident of the United States.
6. May liberty triumph over deſpotic tyranny.
7. The beggar's benſon.
8. The Hibernian Society.
9. The ſons of St. George.
10. The bonnieſt laſs in a' the warld.
11. The German Society,
12. The American fair.
13. Succeſs to the arms of America.
14. The ſons of St. Patrick.
15. The American Congreſs: may they be an illuſtrious example to all republics.

A volunteer, by the Vice-Preſident:

The Honorable James Wilſon, our abſent Preſident.

SIR,

Among the dangers to be guarded againſt, to avoid the revival of the late peſtilential diſorder, that of ſelling beds and bedding at auction appears to be very great.

I beg leave to ſuggeſt to your conſideration, the propriety of enjoining it upon the auctioneers, not to diſpoſe of any at vendue.

I am, with great eſteem, Sir,
Your moſt obedient, humble ſervant,
MATTHEW CLARKSON.

Philadelphia, November 25, 1793.

Thomas Mifflin,
Governor of the State of Pennſylvania.

[Circular, to the Auctioneers of the city of Philadelphia.]

SIR,

IT has been repreſented to me, by the Mayor of the city, that among the dangers to be guarded againſt, in order to prevent the revival of the late contagious diſorder, that of ſelling beds and bedding at auction appears to be very great.

I think it, therefore, incumbent upon me, to call your attention to the ſubject; and to requeſt, as you value the ſafety of your fellow-citizens, and the continuance of my good opinion, that you will refuſe to ſell, directly or indirectly, publicly or privately, any article of the above deſcription.

From you, Sir, not only as a citizen intereſted in the regulation, but as an officer entruſted with the public confidence, I rely on a prompt and cheerful compliance with my requeſt. I am, Sir,

Your moſt obedient ſervant,
THO. MIFFLIN.

Philadelphia, 26th November, 1793.

Yeſterday, being the day appointed by the Conſtitution for the Meeting of the Legiſlature of this Commonwealth, 53 Members of the Houſe of Repreſentatives met at the State-Houſe in this City, when on Motion, they adjourned until ten o'Clock this day.

*** The late unhappy calamity in this city having, for ſome time paſt, prevented the periodical meeting of ſeveral uſeful ſocieties; and the ſeaſon is now faſt advancing, when the exertions of the Fire Companies frequently become neceſſary. The Members of the Vigilant Fire Company are, therefore, requeſted to attend an extra meeting, at the ſign of the Buck, in Second-ſtreet, at ſix o'clock THIS EVENING, in order to organize the company, ſo as to anſwer the purpoſe of its inſtitution. WILLIAM WILL.

LAW BOOKS.

GEORGE DAVIS begs leave to inform the Gentlemen of the Bar, and their Students in this and other ſtates, that his Books are now opened, and for Sale at his uſual moderate prices. The Collection being too general to detail by adverti ſement, he can only aſſure his friends, that almoſt every publication of merit, printed in Ireland, he can ſupply them with.

If Gentlemen to whom he has not forwarded Catalogues will favour him with their addreſs, he will immediately furniſh them.

No. 313, High-ſtreet, Nov. 25, 1793. 4 w

TO BE SOLD,

By Public Vendue, on Friday next, the 6th inſtant, at the late Dwelling-Houſe of SARAH CANNER, in Seventh ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets,

ALL her HOUSHOLD GOODS, KITCHEN FURNITURE, and ſundry WEARING APPAREL.

WILLIAM SHANNON, Auctioneer.

Philadelphia, December 3, 1793. ‡

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of MICHAEL WARTMAN, late deceaſed, Carter, either by Bonds, Notes, Book Debts, or otherwiſe, are requeſted to make payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are alſo requeſted to bring in their accounts, properly authenticated, for ſettlement, to

SARAH WARTMAN, Adminiſtratrix,
ANDREW GEYER, Adminiſtrator.

Philadelphia, December 3, 1793. †

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Captain WILLIAM MILLER, deceaſed, by Bond, Note, or Book Account, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and all perſons having demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly proven, for ſettlement, to JACOB WINNIMORE, who is duly empowered by the ſubſcriber to tranſact the buſineſs of the eſtate.

GEORGE PRATT, Adminiſtrator.

Philadelphia, December 3, 1793. ‡

Twelve Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in Moreland township, Philadelphia county, on the night of the 26th of this inſtant, a bright bay MARE, riſing 4 years old, 14½ hands high, her mane lately trimmed, a ſmall ſaddle-mark on the off ſide, trots and canters well, and has a thin tail, which ſhe carries crooked. Any perſon apprehending the thief, ſo that he be brought to juſtice, and ſecuring the Mare, ſo that the owner may get her again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, or SIX DOLLARS for the Mare if brought home, or delivered to PHILIP WAGGONER, at the Black Horſe Tavern, North Front-ſtreet.

CHRISTOPHER VANARTSDALEN.

November 28, 1793. †

Three Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Roxborough townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the Ridge road, eleven miles from the city, on Tueſday, the 26th ult. an Apprentice Boy, named WILLIAM HOUSTON, a Weaver by trade, has a down look, about 17 years old, and ſtout for his age, about 4 feet 10 or 11 inches high, and has light hair; had on, and took with him, a felt hat, a half worn light coloured linſey coattee, with large metal buttons, croſs ſtriped linſey waiſtcoat, one fuſtian and one linſey pair of trowſers, of the ſame colour as his coat, a tow ſhirt, one pair of coarſe woollen and two pair of broad ribbed worſted ſtockings, neat's leather ſhoes, and odd buckles. Whoever takes up ſaid Boy, and brings him to his Maſter, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

Dec. 3, 1793. ‡ JACOB RAPINE.

Regiſter & Intelligence Office.

THIS is to inform the inhabitants of Philadelphia and Pennſylvania, that the above office for hiring Servants of every deſcription, and other purpoſes of information, ſuch as Houſes, Lands, Farms, Plantations, bought, ſold, rented, leaſed, &c. &c. &c. is now opened, for their conveniency, at Mr. Henry Styles's, No. 18, North Third Street, Philadelphia, where a perſon of character punctually attends for ſaid purpoſe.

Thoſe Ladies, Gentlemen, Farmers, Tradeſmen, and perſons of other denominations, who wiſh to be furniſhed with Servants, Apprentices, &c. will pleaſe to mention in writing what may ſuit them, and any Servant, or Parent of a Child, whom they wiſh to put out Apprentice, or of what capacity they may be of, that are in want of a place, may ſuitably be ſerved, according to their abilities, bringing with them their characters.

Wet and Dry nurſes of undeniable characters, either to be in or out of the family, may be heard of, on application being made here.

Boarding and Lodging, for perſons of all ranks and families, for either city, town, or country, on application being made, may ſpeedily be furniſhed.

Merchants, Tradeſmen and others accounts made out with the greateſt exactneſs, diſpatch and ſecrecy.

Seamens' Wills and Powers made out and ſettled; alſo all kinds of Wills and Powers, Deeds, Bonds, Leaſes, Indentures for Apprentices and ſervants, punctually performed.

Letters wrote on all occaſions, and to perſons of all ranks and offices whomſoever or whereſoever, alſo for ſeamen and others, with the utmoſt ſecrecy and diſpatch.

Houſes, Shops, Rooms, or any part of a Houſe to let, may be heard of on application.

All buſineſs tranſacted at this office, is done on very reaſonable terms.

Hours of attendance at this office from 8 till 1 o'clock in the forenoon, and from 3 to 5 in the afternoon.

N. B. All applications made to this Office muſt be in writing, and ſigned by the perſon ſo applying, with the place of reſidence.

Philadelphia, Nov. 12th, 1793.

A PLANTATION.

To be ſold, at private ſale,

A PLANTATION in Whitpain townſhip, Montgomery county, 18 miles from Philadelphia, and 4½ from Norriſtown, on the Skippack road, well ſituated for a ſtore, &c. containing 102 acres, 12 thereof are well watered and good meadow, and more may be eaſily made; 35 acres good wood land; the reſt plough land in good order and a good thriving young orchard. Thereon are erected, a ſtone houſe, frame barn and ſtables, in good repair, a ſtone ſpring-houſe, over a never failing ſpring of water, and an excellent well of water at the door. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying to JOHN WENTZ adjoining the premiſes, or to the ſubſcriber, in Briſtol townſhip, Philadelphia county.

GEORGE WENTZ.

November 25, 1793. *

TO BE SOLD,

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of George Scott, deceaſed, at public vendue, on Tueſday, the 17th day of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes,

A VALUABLE Plantation or Tract of Land, containing 77 acres, more or leſs, partly in Moreland and Abington townſhips, Montgomery county. There are on the premiſes a log dwelling houſe, barn and ſtables, and a well of water near the houſe; alſo ſix acres of meadow, ten or twelve acres of wood land, and an orchard of apple and other fruit trees; the remainder is good arable land. The premiſes are in good repair, and may be viewed at any time previous to the day of ſale, by applying to Harmon Yerkes, reſiding on the premiſes. The conditions will be made known at time of ſale, by

HARMON YERKES, } Executors.
SAMUEL ERWIN, }

November 26, 1793. ¶

Twenty Dollars Reward.

MADE his eſcape from his bail, on the 22d day of Auguſt laſt, a certain George Gallagher, an inhabitant of Londonderry townſhip, Cheſter county, uſed to go about as a pedlar to Maryland; about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, ſlim made, long viſage, light brown hair tied behind, between 30 and 40 years of age, and is a ſly artful fellow; had on, when he made his eſcape, a large cocked hat, a drab coloured ſurtout, lined with red, an under coat of a mixed colour; he frequently wore a red coat; his other cloaths are unknown. The above reward will be paid to any perſon apprehending the ſaid George Gallagher, ſo that he can be delivered to the cuſtody of the Sheriff of Cheſter county, or ſecured in any gaol in this ſtate, or in the United States.

PETER M'CURK,
HUGH MAGUIRE.

¶ Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, Nov. 20, 1793.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Oxford townſhip, on the Briſtol road, between the eight and nine mile ſtones, on the 21ſt of October laſt, a BROWN HORSE, about 14 hands high, with a ſtar, a natural trotter, ſuppoſed to be about 10 or 11 years old. The owner is requeſted to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN KEEN.

‡ November 25, 1793.

ALL perſons having juſt demands againſt the eſtate of Captain THOMAS MOORE, late of Marcus Hook, in the county of Delaware, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring in the ſame, in legal form, for ſettlement; and all perſons indebted to ſaid deceaſed's eſtate, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment.

HANNAH MOORE, Executrix,
JOHN CROZER, Executor.

November 23, 1793. †

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, living in Blockley townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the plantation belonging to Richard Peters, Eſquire, joining the Lancaſter road, between the three and four mile ſtones, a ſorrel HORSE, with a bald face, between 9 and 10 years old, 14 or 15 hands high: He is a natural pacer, was never docked, ſhod before, and has a mark on one of his fore feet, occaſioned by the cork of a ſhoe. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe and thief, ſhall have the above reward, or TEN DOLLARS for the horſe only, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

JACOB AMOS.

October 8, 1793. ‖

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Darby townſhip, Delaware county, the 17th inſtant, a young ſtray red COW, both ears cropped. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

NATHANIEL NEWLIN.

9th mo. 19th, 1793. ‡

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of FRANCIS LESHER, late of the Northern Liberties, Inn-keeper, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber; And all perſons having any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate are requeſted to render their accounts, duly atteſted, for ſettlement, to

BARBARA LESHER, Adminiſtratrix.

November 19, 1793. *

Found, on the morning of the 16th inſtant,

A BANK NOTE.

The owner, by applying to the Printers of this Paper, may have it again. Nov. 19.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, living at the Square and Compaſs, in Haverford townſhip, a likely ſorrel MARE. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

FREDERICK BITTLE.

September 12, 1793. *

The ſale of the following Eſtate was unavoidably poſtponed on account of the late illneſs in Philadelphia.

To be ſold at public vendue,

On Wedneſday, the 18th day of December next, at 6 o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee-houſe, in Second-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, ſubject to the leaſes of the preſent tenants, which will expire on the 25th day of March next,

MOORE-HALL,

The eſtate of the late William Moore, Eſq;

SITUATE upon the river Schuylkill, in the townſhip of Charleſtown, in the county of Cheſter, diſtant twenty-three miles from this city. The eſtate conſiſts of upwards of five hundred acres of choice LAND, three hundred of which are arable, the remainder is wood land and meadow---the manſion houſe is ſpacious, convenient and airy, ſituated upon a high and healthy ſpot, commanding a moſt delightful view; the barn is very large, the ſtables and offices are commodious. There is a valuable griſt-mill on the premiſes near the manſion houſe, on a never-failing ſtream called Pickering, running through the eſtate, and watering a great body of meadow; this ſtream empties itſelf into the Schuylkill in front of the houſe; it formerly ſupplied water for a ſaw-mill, which might be replaced, with much eaſe, at a ſmall expence, and carried on advantageouſly.

The original tract is now divided into three diſtinct farms, with a competent portion of arable land, wood land and meadow to each. Independent of the manſion houſe, and the improvements upon the tract annexed thereto, there are two excellent ſtone houſes, occupied by the tenants of the two other farms, with new barns and ſtables.

Every part of this property is in high condition, and thorough repair, and has increaſed very conſiderably in value by the improvements of the navigation of the river Schuylkill.

Any perſon inclining to treat for the premiſes, previous to the day fixed for the public ſale, may know the terms by applying to LEWIS WEISS, or to PETER MILLER, in this city, or at the manſion houſe, at Moore-Hall.

Philadelphia, 14th November, 1793. tf.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, near Mooreſtown, Burlington county, ſtate of New-Jerſey, on the morning of the 21ſt inſtant, a ſmalliſh ſize bay HORSE, 8 years old, about 13 hands 3 inches high, trots rough, and ſlack of courage, handſome made, had his mane lately cut on the under ſide, had a long ſtout dock, flat footed, no ſhoes and inclined to kick up if two perſons were to get on him at once; he has a ſmall blemiſh on the near eye, no natural marks, except ſome few grey hairs in his forehead. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and thief, and gives information to Daniel Cooper, at the ferry oppoſite Philadelphia, or to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive EIGHT DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, or FOUR DOLLARS for each, paid by

EDWARD FRENCH.

† Auguſt 23, 1793,

WILLIAM ZANE,

At the ſign of the Caniſter and Hand-ſaw, No 23 in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, has juſt received by the late arrivals from London, Briſtol, Liverpool and Hull, and is now opening a general aſſortment of IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, &c. Which he will diſpoſe of wholeſale or retail for caſh or the uſual credit, viz.

SHEET iron, pots, kettles, pye-pans and ſkillets; cart and waggon boxes; bliſtered and Crowley's ſteel; flat-irons; coffee-mills; frying-pans; patent iron tea and fiſh-kettles and ſauce-pans; a great variety of locks and hinges; ivory, horn and iron combs; fiſh-hooks; pins, Whitechapel needles; ſailmakers do. buttons of various patterns; a large aſſortment of common and beſt plated ſhoe and knee-buckles; a great variety of knives and forks; razors, caſes and ſtrops; ſhaving-boxes; ſciſſars; taylors ſhears; common and taylors thimbles; rowling pieces, gun-locks; coal-ſifters; curry-combs and bruſhes; elegant japanned tea-waiters, caddies and bread-baſkets; a variety of bellows; braſs and iron weights in ſetts; gold ſcales and ſcale-beams; iron and japanned ſnuffers & trays; Turkey oil and ragſtones; Scotch ditto; ſhoe rubbers; braſs head and iron ſhovels and tongs; a great variety of ſhoe and knee chapes; London and Briſtol pewter, conſiſting of diſhes, plates, baſons, ſpoons, &c. braſs and iron wire; huntſmens horns and ſquirrel chains; braſs and bell-metal kettles; braſs and iron table chafing-diſhes; ditto; braſs locks, cocks, hinges, nails, ſcutcheons, drawer handles, &c. braſs and iron candleſticks; a general ſupply of carpenters and ſhoemakers tools; tacks, nails, ſprigs and ſcrews of different ſorts and ſizes; ſmiths anvils, vizes, beek-irons, ſledge and hand hammers, and riveting ditto; chain traces; ſpinning-wheel irons; ſleigh bells; redwood, copperas, allum, venetian red, yellow ochre and glue; ſaddlers ſtraining-irons, girth, diaper and ſtraining-web, ſadded and plated buckles and tips; ſaddlers hammers, ſtirrup irons and bridle bitts; braſs warming-pans; ſpelter; braſs and paper ink-ſtands; ſteelyards; curriers knives and ſteels; bar lead, &c.

AMERICAN MANUFACTORY.

3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 12d. nails; ſcrew augers; ſpades, ſhovels and wood axes; ſhingling hatchets; black balls; crooked combs; Dutch ovens; wool and cotton cards; copper and iron tea-kettles; plow lines, traces, bed-cords and laces, ſaſh-cord, fiſhing and chalk lines; wrapping and ſeine twine; a great variety of braſs andirons, braſs head and common iron ditto; red clover, timothy and hempſeed, with many other articles not enumerated. t f.

Philadelphia, 4 mo. 26. 1793.

READING HOWELL,

HAS for ſale, HOWELL's Large MAP of Pennſylvania, price 4 Dollars; Alſo his Small ditto, MAPS of New Jerſey, &c. No. 88, North Fifth-ſtreet.

July 24, 1793. 8 w.

ALL Perſons indebted to the eſtate of ROBERT ERWIN, ſenior, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are requeſted to call on the ſubſcribers and pay the ſame; and all perſons who have any juſt demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, may call and receive the ſame of

ROBERT ERWIN, } Executors.
WILLIAM GRAY, }

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public in general, and his friends and cuſtomers in particular, that he has removed from the houſe where he formerly reſided, to the inn lately occupied by Mrs. Sidney Paul, well known by the ſign of the Indian King, in Market-ſtreet, where he has laid in a ſtock of the beſt of liquors, which he will always make it his ſtudy to procure. He has good accommodations for travellers, with their horſes and carriages; requeſts a continuance of the patronage and encouragement of the public, and ſubſcribes himſelf,

Their humble ſervant.

MICHAEL KITTS.

N. B. Horſes taken in at livery, and horſes and chairs to hire. t. f.

Eight Dollars Reward.

STOLEN on the night of the 16th inſtant, out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Uwchland townſhip, Cheſter county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, near Brandywine Meeting-Houſe, a bright bay HORSE, a ſore on his off ſhoulder, occaſioned by the bite of a horſe, his back has been galled with the ſaddle, which has left a ſcar, paces and trots, but moſt natural to pace when firſt moved, 15½ hands high, heavy and well made for the draught, 15 years old laſt ſpring. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may get his horſe again, ſhall have the above reward, or SIX DOLLARS for the horſe and TWO for the thief or his ears, and all reaſonable charges paid by

CHARLES REED.

Auguſt 19, 1793. ¶

FOR SALE.

A TRACT of LAND containing 90 acres, 50 of which are in excellent wood, 8 of meadow, the remainder cleared and well fenced, the whole well watered; there are on the premiſes, a ſmall ſtone houſe, and log houſe adjoining, with a good barn, ſtables and barracks, and an excellent new ſpring-houſe; ſituate in Montgomery county, Abington townſhip, between 12 and 13 miles from the city, joining lands of Robert Fletcher, Samuel Simpſon and others. For terms of ſale, apply to ſaid Robert Fletcher or the ſubſcriber, living near Jenkin-town, on the old York road.

MOSES SHEPPARD.

Seventh Month, 8th, 1793. ‡

To be ſold at private ſale,

The following capital ESTATE, in Bucks county, Pennſylvania:

LANGHORNE PARK, containing about 774 acres of excellent land, arable and meadow, with ſeveral ſtreams of water, and remarkably fine ſprings, a great proportion of woodland, abounding with plenty of the beſt of timber. There is on this farm a commodious houſe, ſuitable to accommodate a large and genteel family, ſeveral meſſuages, barns, coach-houſe, ſtables, ſpring-houſe and griſt-mill, with in three miles of navigation for ſhallops and flats, ſix miles from the borough of Briſtol, and four from Newtown; bounded weſterly by Neſhaminy creek. This eſtate was formerly the ſeat of Jeremiah Langhorne, Eſq; Chief Juſtice of Pennſylvania; it is now in good repair, and will be ſold altogether, or divided, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. For price, and conditions of payment, apply to JOHN THOMPSON, or WILLIAM CRAIG, of the city of Philadelphia, or THOMAS JENKS, near Newtown, Bucks county. February 5, 1793. tf.

Sixty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Cheſter, Delaware county, on Sunday, the 12th inſtant, a Negro Man, who calls himſelf Jeffery Butcher, 24 years of age; about 5 feet 11 inches high, ſtraight in his carriage, a pleaſant countenance, ſhews his teeth when he laughs; had on and took with him, one new ſtriped nankeen coat of a greeniſh colour; one half worn green do, one browniſh do. one new pair of nankeen breeches, one new yellow jacket, bound with green ribband; one half worn red caliminco do. two pair of trowſers, one of top-ſail duck; ſeveral pair of cotton ſtockings, one pair of pumps and one pair of ſhoes, with large plated buckles; two hats, one almoſt new. He has been ſeen along the wharves of Philadelphia, and is ſuppoſed to have endeavoured to get on board ſome veſſel, or elſe concealed in ſome free negro's houſe, until an opportunity offers. Therefore, all captains of veſſels and others are forbid to harbour him at their peril; if the above negro will return to his maſter, he ſhall be uſed as formerly, which was with the utmoſt lenity. The above reward will be given to any perſon or perſons who will ſecure him, ſo that his maſter ſhall have him again.

JOHN ODENHEIMER.

N. B. He has money with him, and will probably change his cloaths.

Cheſter, Auguſt 21, 1792.

Twelve Dollars Reward,

FOR apprehending and ſecuring in any gaol within the United States, a certain JOHN COLLINS; this country born; a Forgeman by trade, who abſconded from the ſubſcriber's Iron-Works, in Cheſter county, this morning (26th Auguſt): he is probably above 20 years of age, as he had about 7 months to ſerve, agreeably to his indenture with the ſubſcriber; he is of a fair complexion, about 5 feet 7 inches high, tolerably ſquare built, his head rather ſmall, his chin peaked and inclines upwards toward his noſe, which is ſharp; chews tobacco profuſely, and is fond of ſtrong drink, peeviſh and quarrelſome when intoxicated: Should he apply at any part of the Turnpike Road or any of the Canal Companies for work, he may be eaſily diſcovered to be a Forgeman by the inſide of his hands being black or blue, and the ſkin being perforated with a number of ſmall holes, the ſize of a large grain of powder, or of a pin's head; his hands will likewiſe be ſore if he works at out-door work: His clothes are uncertain, as he may exchange what he took away, viz. one coattee of ſecond cloth, a lead-coloured ſailor faſhioned jacket, one red under jacket, Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirts, tow trowſers, one pair of olive-green coloured trowſers of foreign manufacture, commonly called royal rib, a beaver hat, remarkably ſhallow in the crown and very large in the brim. Iron-Maſters will pleaſe to take Notice, that he can work at haffery or finery, but much the beſt at the latter. Reaſonable charges, in addition to the above, will be paid if brought home, by

DENNIS WHELEN.

‡ Mary-Ann Forge, Auguſt 26, 1793.

Sixty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcribers, in Donegal townſhip, Lancaſter county, on the night of the 20th inſtant, two likely, active, NEGRO MEN. They are ſtout well made fellows, and very much alike; the one named PETER, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, and of a pleaſant, open countenance. He had on, and took with him, three new ſhirts, and one old fine one; a wool hat, much worn; a very good homeſpun cloth coat, with ſhort ſkirts and ſlip pockets; one ſtriped veſt pattern jacket, and one of calfſkin, dreſt with hair on, and much worn; one pair red and white ſtriped cotton trowſers, and two pair of coarſe tow linen; and other cloathing not known. He ſpeaks the Engliſh and German languages.

The other named FRANK, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and looks down when ſpoken to. Had on, and took with him, a new wool hat; a grey coating coat and waiſtcoat, and a ſtriped cotton waiſtcoat; one pair of narrow black and white ſtriped cotton trowſers, and one pair of tow cloth, dyed olive-green; one pair of white woolen ſtockings, one pair of thread, ſoaled with linen, and one pair of cotton. It is ſuppoſed the above fellows are gone towards Philadelphia, as they have frequently driven waggons to that place. Whoever ſecures ſaid Negroes, ſo that their maſters may have them again, ſhall receive the above reward, or THIRTY DOLLARS for either of them, and reaſonable charges, from

SAMUEL COOK,

† July 25, 1793. JAMES ANDERSON.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

DECEMBER, 1793.] THE [NUMBER 3308.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1793.

PHILADELPHIA.

CONGRESS *of the* UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

TUESDAY, December 3.

The Secretary of the Senate, Mr. Otis, informed the Houſe that the Members of the Senate were waiting to receive the members of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, in the Senate chamber, in order to meet the Preſident of the United States: whereupon the members, preceded by their Speaker and Clerk, repaired to the

SENATE CHAMBER.

Exactly at twelve o'clock the Preſident arrived, accompanied by the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treaſury, the Secretary at War, and the Attorney General, &c. and, in the preſence of a large aſſemblage of citizens and foreigners, delivered to both Houſes the following addreſs:

FELLOW CITIZENS of the SENATE, and of the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

SINCE the commencement of the term, for which I have been again called into office, no fit occaſion has ariſen for expreſſing to my fellow citizens at large, the deep and reſpectful ſenſe, which I feel, of the renewed teſtimony of public approbation. While on the one hand, it awakens all my gratitude for all thoſe inſtances of affectionate partiality, with which I have been honoured by my country; on the other, it could not prevent an earneſt wiſh for that retirement, from which no private conſideration ſhould ever have torn me. But influenced by the belief, that my conduct would be eſtimated according to its real motives, and that the people, and the authorities derived from them, would ſupport exertions, having nothing perſonal for their object, I have obeyed the ſuffrage which commanded me to reſume the executive power; and I humbly implore that Being, on whoſe will the fate of nations depends, to crown with ſucceſs our mutual endeavours for the general happineſs.

As ſoon as the war in Europe had embraced thoſe powers, with whom the United States have the moſt extenſive relations; there was reaſon to apprehend that our intercourſe with them might be interrupted, and our diſpoſition for peace drawn into queſtion, by the ſuſpicions too often entertained by belligerent nations—It ſeemed therefore to be my duty, to admoniſh our citizens of the conſequences of a contraband trade, and of hoſtile acts to any of the parties; and to obtain, by a declaration of the exiſting legal ſtate of things, an eaſier admiſſion of our right to the immunities, belonging to our ſituation—Under theſe impreſſions, the proclamation, which will be laid before you, was iſſued.

In this poſture of affairs, both new and delicate, I reſolved to adopt general rules, which ſhould conform to the treaties, and aſſert the privileges of the United States. Theſe were reduced into a ſyſtem, which will be communicated to you. Although I have not thought myſelf at liberty to forbid the ſale of the prizes permitted by our treaty of commerce with France to be brought into our ports; I have not refuſed to cauſe them to be reſtored, when they were taken within the protection of our territory, or by veſſels commiſſioned or equipped in a warlike form within the limits of the United States.

It reſts with the wiſdom of Congreſs to correct, improve or enforce this plan of procedure; and it will probably be found expedient, to extend the legal code, and the juriſdiction of the courts of the United States, to many caſes, which, though dependent on principles, already recognized demand ſome further proviſions.—

Where individuals ſhall, within the United States, array themſelves in hoſtility againſt any of the powers at war; or enter upon military expeditions or enterprizes, within the juriſdiction of the United States, or uſurp and exerciſe judicial authority within the United States; or where the penalties on violations of the law of nations may have been indiſtinctly marked, or are inadequate;—theſe offences cannot receive too early and cloſe an attention, and require prompt and deciſive remedies.

Whatſoever thoſe remedies may be, they will be well adminiſtered by the Judiciary, who poſſeſs a long eſtabliſhed courſe of inveſtigation, effectual proceſs, and officers in the habit of executing it.—In like manner, as ſeveral of the courts have *doubted*, under particular circumſtances, their power to liberate the veſſels of a nation at peace, and even of a citizen of the United States, although ſeized under a falſe colour of being hoſtile property; and have *denied* their power to liberate certain captures within the protection of our territory; it would ſeem proper to regulate their juriſdiction in theſe points. But if the executive is to be the reſort in either of the two laſt mentioned caſes, it is hoped that he will be authorized by law to have facts aſcertained by the courts, when, for his own information, he ſhall requeſt it.

I cannot recommend to your notice meaſures for the fulfilment of *our* duties to the reſt of the world, without again preſſing upon you the neceſſity of placing ourſelves in a condition of complete defence, and of exacting from *them* the fulfilment of *their* duties towards *us*. The United States ought not to indulge a perſuaſion, that, contrary to the order of human events, they will for ever keep at a diſtance thoſe painful appeals to arms, with which the hiſtory of every other nation abounds.—There is a rank due to the United States among nations, which will be withheld, if not abſolutely loſt, by the reputation of weakneſs. If we deſire to avoid inſult, we muſt be able to repel it; if we deſire to ſecure peace, one of the moſt powerful inſtruments of our riſing proſperity, it muſt be known, that we are at all times ready for war.

The documents which will be preſented to you will ſhew the amount and kinds of arms and military ſtores now in our magazines and arſenals: And yet an addition even to theſe ſupplies cannot with prudence be neglected; as it would leave nothing to the uncertainty of procuring a warlike apparatus, in the moment of public danger—Nor can ſuch arrangement, with ſuch objects, be expoſed to the cenſure or jealouſy of the warmeſt friends of republican government. They are incapable of abuſe in the hands of the militia; who ought to poſſeſs a pride in being the depoſitary of the force of the Republic, and may be trained to a degree of energy, equal to every military exigency of the United States. But it is an enquiry, which cannot be too ſolemnly purſued, whether the act, "more effectually to provide for the national defence, by eſtabliſhing an uniform militia throughout the United States," has organized them ſo as to produce their full effect; whether your own experience in the ſeveral ſtates has not detected ſome imperfections in the ſcheme; and whether a material feature in an improvement of it ought not to be, to afford an opportunity for the ſtudy of thoſe branches of the military art, which can ſcarcely ever be attained by practice alone?

The connection of the United States with Europe has become extremely intereſting. The occurences, which relate to it, and have paſſed under the knowledge of the Executive, will be exhibited to Congreſs in a ſubſequent communication.

When we contemplate the war on our frontiers, it may be truly affirmed, that every reaſonable effort has been made to adjuſt the cauſes of diſſention with the Indians, north of the Ohio; the inſtructions given to the commiſſioners evince a moderation and equity, proceeding from a ſincere love of peace, and a liberality, having no reſtriction but the eſſential intereſts and dignity of the United States. The attempt, however, of an amicable negociation having been fruſtrated, the troops have marched to act offenſively. Although the propoſed treaty did not arreſt the progreſs of military preparation; it is doubtful how far the advance of the ſeaſon, before good faith juſtified active movements, may retard them, during the remainder of the year. From the papers and intelligence, which relate to this important ſubject, you will determine, whether the deficiency in the number of troops, granted by law, ſhall be compenſated by ſuccours of militia; or additional encouragements ſhall be propoſed to recruits. An anxiety has been alſo demonſtrated by the Executive, for peace with the Creeks and the Cherokees. The former have been relieved with corn and with cloathing, and offenſive meaſures againſt them prohibited, during the receſs of Congreſs.—To ſatisfy the complaints of the latter, proſecutions have been inſtituted for the violences committed upon them.—But the papers, which will be delivered to you, diſcloſe the critical footing on which we ſtand in regard to both thoſe tribes; and it is with Congreſs to pronounce what ſhall be done.

After they ſhall have provided for the preſent emergency, it will merit their moſt ſerious labours, to render tranquility with the ſavages permanent, by creating ties of intereſt—Next to a rigorous execution of juſtice on the violators of peace, the eſtabliſhment of commerce with the Indian nations, in behalf of the United States, is moſt likely to conciliate their attachment.—But it ought to be conducted without fraud, without extortion, with conſtant and plentiful ſupplies, with a ready market for the commodities of the Indians, and a ſtated price for what they give in payment, and receive in exchange.—Individuals will not purſue ſuch a traffic, unleſs they be allured by the hope of profit; but it will be enough for the United States to be reimburſed only.—Should this recommendation accord with the opinion of Congreſs, they will recollect, that it cannot be accompliſhed by any means yet in the hands of the Executive.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

The Commiſſioners, charged with the ſettlement of accounts between the United and Individual States, concluded their important functions within the time limited by law; and the balances ſtruck in their report, which will be laid before Congreſs, have been placed on the books of the Treaſury.

On the firſt day of June laſt, an inſtallment of one million of florins became payable on the loans of the United States in Holland.—This was adjuſted by a prolongation of the period of reimburſement, in nature of a new loan, at an intereſt of five per cent. for the term of ten years; and the expences of this operation were a commiſſion of three per cent.

The firſt inſtallment of the loan of two millions of dollars, from the Bank of the United States has been paid, as was directed by law. For the ſecond it is neceſſary, that proviſion ſhould be made.

No pecuniary conſideration is more urgent, than the regular redemption and diſcharge of the public debt: on none can delay be more injurious, or an economy of time more valuable.

The productiveneſs of the public revenues hitherto, has continued to equal the anticipations which were formed of it; but it is not expected to prove commenſurate with all the objects which have been ſuggeſted. Some auxiliary proviſions will, therefore, it is preſumed, be requiſite; and it is hoped that theſe may be made, conſiſtently with a due regard to the convenience of our citizens, who cannot but be ſenſible of the true wiſdom of encountering a ſmall preſent addition to their contributions, to obviate a future accumulation of burthens.

But here I cannnot forbear to recommend a repeal of the tax on the tranſportation of public prints. There is no reſource ſo firm for the Government of the United States, as the affections of the people guided by an enlighted policy; and to this primary good, nothing can conduce more than a faithful repreſentation of public proceedings diffuſed, without reſtraint, throughout the United States.

An eſtimate of the appropriations, neceſſary for the ſervice of the enſuing year, and a ſtatement of a purchaſe of arms and military ſtores, made during the receſs, will be preſented to Congreſs.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

The ſeveral ſubjects, to which I have now referred, open a wide range to your deliberations; and involve ſome of the choiceſt intereſts of our common country. Permit me to bring to your remembrance the magnitude of your taſk. Without an unprejudiced coolneſs the welfare of the government may be hazarded; without harmony, as far as conſiſts with freedom of ſentiment, its dignity may be loſt. But as the legiſlative proceedings of the United States will never, I truſt, be reproached for the want of temper or of candour; ſo ſhall not the public happineſs languiſh from the want of my ſtrenuous and warmeſt co-operations.

(Signed) G. WASHINGTON.

United States, 3d Dec. 1793.

The Preſident having withdrawn, the Members of the Houſe of Repreſentatives returned to their chamber, where the Preſident's addreſs was read by the Clerk.

It was then referred to a committee to report the draft of an anſwer.

A meſſage from the Preſident of the United States was delivered by Mr. Dandridge, his Secretary, communicating ſundry papers and documents, mentioned in his addreſs.

The Secretary of the Senate delivered a meſſage, informing the Houſe, that the Senate had choſen, on their part, as Chaplain, the Right Reverend Doctor White.

On motion, the Houſe proceeded to chooſe a Chaplain on their part, when it appeared that the Reverend Doctor Green was choſen.

Mr. Boudinot moved for the appointment of a committee to report on the unfiniſhed buſineſs of the laſt Houſe, which being agreed to, and a committee accordingly appointed, the Houſe adjourned.

Thurſday laſt, at 12 o'clock, the Governor met the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives in the Senate Chamber, and delivered the following

SPEECH:

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

THE ſatisfaction that I feel in meeting you at this time, is greatly encreaſed, by the opportunity of congratulating you, on the reſtoration of health to the city of Philadelphia. The malignant diſorder, which, on its approach, occaſioned a ſudden adjournment of the laſt ſeſſion of the Legiſlature, produced, during its continuance, a complicated ſcene of terror, wretchedneſs and mortality. The lamented loſs of many valuable citizens; the unexpected impoveriſhment of many induſtrious families; the accumulated liſt of widows and orphans; and the total derangement of public and private buſineſs, are obvious effects of the calamity, for which, in Pennſylvania, and moſt of our ſiſter ſtates, every ſentiment of ſympathy has been expreſſed, and every ſource of liberality diſplayed.

It is but juſt, however, on this occaſion, to pay a particular tribute to the benevolent exertions of thoſe citizens, who, in the hour of extreme diſtreſs (when the ordinary powers of the police of Philadelphia had become inadequate to the urgency of affairs, and the wonted ſpirit of the inhabitants could no longer yield a ſupport againſt the ſurrounding danger) were formed in o a committee, for the relief of the poor and afflicted; and, in the execution of that truſt, with equal fortitude and philanthropy, ſtemmed the torrent of ſickneſs and deſpair. To their judicious arrangements, and unremitting labours, under the influence and favor of Divine Providence, we muſt aſcribe, not only an important alleviation of the calamity; but, while it laſted, the ſecurity of private property, and the preſervation of the public peace. When, therefore, you ſhall review the report which they have enabled me to lay before you, I am confident that beſides uniting in a cordial acknowledgment of their ſervices, you will chearfully beſtow any Legiſlative ſanction that may be wanting to their meaſures, and provide any fund that may be requiſite, to indemnify them againſt the coſt of their diſintereſted undertaking

It is probable, indeed, that the amount of the charitable contributions, which exceeds in money, the ſum of 22,000 dollars (independent of the value of a conſiderable ſupply in ſpecific articles, and of a guarantee for obtaining more money, if neceſſary, by way of loan) will be ſufficient to defray the actual expences of the committee, which amounts, upon the general eſtimate, to a ſum, not leſs than 20,000 dollars: But ſtill, permit me to preſs, as a claim upon your benevolence, the expediency of making ſome proviſion for continuing, during the ſeverity of the winter, the relief which has been communicated to the depreſſed and indigent claſs of our fellow citizens; of which two hundred families were under the care of the committee for ſeveral weeks; and for eſtabliſhing a permanent aſylum to ſhelter and maintain the orphans (compoſing an intereſting groupe of 125 children) who have been ſuddenly left dependant on the public bounty. With reſpect to the latter object, I ſhall be excuſed in ſuggeſting that it affords a favorable occaſion, to give immediate effect, under the auſpices of the Legiſlature, to that part of the plan for extending the benefits of the Pennſylvania Hoſpital, which contemplates the misfortunes of ſuffering and forſaken infancy, as peculiarly deſerving your attention and compaſſion.

Deeming it of great moment to aſcertain the origin of the diſorder, the extent of its ravages, and the moſt efficacious means of guarding, in future, againſt a ſimilar contagion, I have ſolicited, with that view, the aid of the committee, of whom I have juſt ſpoken, as well as of the College of Phyſicians; and their reſpective ſentiments on the ſubject will be ſubmitted to your conſideration. That the diſorder was not immediately engendered by any noxious quality of our ſoil or climate, but was brought hither from a foreign port, is a circumſtance, which, being ſupported by the opinion of the College, affords a very ſerious conſolation to the mind of every lover of his country: For, the reſources of the ſtate, and the induſtry of its inhabitants, cannot fail ſoon to repair the injury, which the commerce of the city has ſuſtained; and even the calamity itſelf, if properly conſidered, may be rendered productive of very ſalutary effects. In order forcibly to impreſs this ſentiment, I have iſſued a proclamation, requeſting our fellow citizens to ſet apart a day for general humiliation thankſgiving and prayer; and I am perſuaded, that in ſo doing, I ſhall receive all the advantage of your approbation and ſupport.

But with you, gentlemen, it yet remains to inſtitute ſuch regulations, as ſhall be calculated effectually to protect us from the introduction of thoſe malignant diſorders, to which, as a conſequence of our encreaſing intercourſe with foreign nations, we become daily more expoſed. The inſtructions that have been iſſued, by virtue of the act which paſſed during laſt ſeſſion, will be laid before you; together with an account of the proceedings and expences in the Health Office, ſince the 1ſt of January preceding. But it is obvious, that for this depart-

(Turn to the fourth page.)

NEW-YORK, November 25.

To the Public.

Although well conſtituted free governments only, can give and preſerve to men the enjoyment of rational liberty, yet no government can liberate individuals from the impulſe and domination of their paſſions. Hence it is that the exceſſes of theſe paſſions ſo frequently produced parties in all communities, and that perſonal motives are ſo often found to be maſked by patriotic profeſſions.

While the people continue enlightened, and watchful, they may experience inconveniencies from ſuch parties; but moſt alarming are the miſchiefs they cauſe, whenever they become ſeduced, infected, and inflamed by foreign influence.

The hiſtory of mankind has, in all ages, declared and proved, that foreign influence is the moſt ſubtle and fatal poiſon, that can be communicated to a nation; for numerous and melancholy are the inſtances of great, and powerful, and once happy ſtates, who under its operation have either expired in violent convulſions, or been reduced to a deplorable ſtate of debility and inſignificance.

When at Philadelphia, in July laſt, we frequently heard that Mr. Genet, the French Miniſter, had, on a certain occaon ſaid, "that he would appeal from the Preſident to the people"—an appeal by a foreign Miniſter from the Preſident to the people, appeared to us to be a ſerious and alarming meaſure:—That a foreign Miniſter, finding it impoſſible to bend the government to his purpoſes, ſhould turn from it with diſdain, to the citizens at large, and before them impeach the wiſdom or virtue of the adminiſtration, would be a proceeding unprecedented and unpermitted in every well policed ſtate; it would be a proceeding evidently and neceſſarily productive of parties, practices, and intrigues, highly detrimental to the peace and independence of the country; and in a variety of reſpects, offenſive to the dignity and ſovereignty of the nation, as well as humiliating and injurious to its conſtituted authorities.

We left that city well convinced that Mr. Genet had made ſuch a declaration. On our return to New-York, we found a report of that declaration had preceded us, and that it had made the ſame impreſſion upon others, that it had made upon us: We were aſked whether it was true? We anſwered that it was. To many, declaration ſo extraordinary did not appear probable, and our having aſſerted it to be true, was queſtioned. We were called upon in the public papers to admit, or deny, that we had made ſuch an aſſertion. That call merited attention, and we thereupon made the following publication:

"For the Diary.

"Meſſrs. Printers,

"Certain late publications render it proper for us to authoriſe you to inform the public, that a report having reached this city from Philadelphia, that Mr. Genet, the French Miniſter, ſaid that he would appeal to the people from certain deciſions of the Preſident, we were aſked on our return from that place, whether he had made ſuch a declaration; we anſwered that he had;—and we alſo mentioned it to others, authoriſing them to ſay that we had ſo informed them.

"JOHN JAY,
"RUFUS KING.

New-York, Auguſt 21, 1793.

Of the time, place, occaſions, and other circumſtances relative to the tranſaction, we omitted to give any account; although we found it neceſſary, for the reaſons before mentioned, to avow our having mentioned that declaration as having really been made; yet we had no deſire, or intention to come forward as the proſecutors of the French Miniſter, before the tribunal of the public.

In common with other free citizens of a ſovereign and independent nation, we ſpoke our ſentiments, but we were mindful, that to the government, and not to us, belonged the taſk of taking ſuch meaſures relative to the Miniſter, and his conduct, as the intereſt and honour of the nation might require:—Nor did we deem it neceſſary to detail and explain the evidence on which we reſted our aſſertion: For while that aſſertion remained undenied, and uncontradicted, by the Miniſter, ſuch a ſtep could neither be requiſite nor proper—to anonymous writers on the ſubject, in the public papers, we paid no attention; nor ſhall we in future pay any.

On the ſingular letter written by the Miniſter to the Preſident, and the anſwer through the Secretary of ſtate, we reſtrain ourſelves to this remark, that it only denies his having made ſuch a declaration to the Preſident; and that it leaves the queſtion whether he had made it at all, entirely out of ſight—It ſeems that this did not eſcape the diſcernment of the Preſident; for he very juſtly obſerved, "that whether the declaration was made to him, or to others, was immaterial"—to whom the declaration was made, was a queſtion foreign to the enquiry, the true and only queſtion being whether he had made ſuch a declaration to any body—to this queſtion the Miniſter gave no anſwer, and thereby left the credit of our aſſertion not only unimpeached, but alſo ſtrengthened by his ſilence, and by his endeavours to elude the force of it, by his letter to the Preſident.

He now denies having made ſuch a declaration; in what light this denial is to be viewed, will appear from the following ſtatement of the evidence and circumſtances relative to the tranſaction in queſtion.

The Preſident having given inſtructions to the governors of the ſeveral ſtates, relating to the fitting out armed veſſels in our ports, by any belligerent powers, on Saturday the 6th of July laſt, the Warden of the port of Philadelphia reported to Governor Mifflin, that the brig Little Sarah, ſince called the Petit Democrat, (an Engliſh merchant veſſel, mounting from two to four guns, taken off our coaſt, and carried into that port by the French frigate the Ambuſcade) had materially augmented the military equipments; having then fourteen iron cannon, and ſix ſwivels mounted; and it being underſtood, that her crew was to conſiſt of (including officers, men and boys) one hundred and twenty.

Governor Mifflin, in conſequence of this information, ſent Mr. Secretary Dallas to Mr. Genet, to endeavour to prevail upon him to enter into an arrangement for detaining the veſſel in port, without the neceſſity of employing military force for that purpoſe.

Mr. Dallas reported to Governor Mifflin that Mr. Genet had abſolutely refuſed to do what had been requeſted of him; that he had been angry, and intemperate; that he had complained of ill treatment from the government; and had declared "that he would appeal from the Preſident to the people;" and that he had alſo ſaid, that he would not adviſe an attempt to take poſſeſſion of the veſſel, as it would be reſiſted.

The refuſal was ſo peremptory that Governor Mifflin, in conſequence of it, ordered out one hundred and twenty men, for the purpoſe of taking poſſeſſion of the veſſel.

Mr. Dallas likewiſe communicated to Mr. Jefferſon, that Mr. Genet had ſaid, "That he would appeal from the Preſident to the people."

On Sunday, the 7th of July, Mr. Jefferſon went to Mr. Genet, to endeavour to prevail upon him to detain the Petit Democrat till the Preſident (who was then abſent) ſhould return and decide upon the caſe; but he refuſed to give a promiſe, ſaying only that ſhe would not probably be ready to depart before the ſucceeding Wedneſday, the day of the Preſident's expected return. This was conſidered by Mr. Jefferſon as an intimation that ſhe would remain.—The Petit Democrat inſtead of remaining, as Mr. Jefferſon had expected, fell down to Cheſter previous to the Wedneſday referred to, and ſhortly after ſailed out of the Delaware.

For the truth and accuracy of this ſtatement we refer to Mr. Secretary Hamilton and Mr. Secretary Knox, from whom we derived the information, on which we relied, reſpecting the facts contained in it.

We forbear enlarging this publication by any ſtrictures or remarks on this Miniſter's conduct; will only add, that we ſincerely wiſh all the bleſſings of peace, liberty and good government to his country; and that we ſhall always deprecate, and oppoſe, the interference of foreign powers, or foreign agents, in the politics and affairs of our own.

JOHN JAY,
RUFUS KING.

New-York, Nov. 26, 1793.

Philadelphia, Nov. 29, 1793.

We, the ſubſcribers, certify that we did ſeverally communicate to the above mentioned John Jay and Rufus King, the particulars contained in the foregoing ſtatement. That ſuch of them as are therein mentioned to have been reported to Governor Mifflin, by Mr. Dallas, were communicated by the Governor to each of us, as having been received by him from Mr. Dallas. That ſuch of them as reſpect Mr. Jefferſon, including the information to him from Mr. Dallas, of Mr. Genet's having ſaid "that he would appeal from the Preſident to the people," were communicated to us by Mr. Jefferſon.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
H. KNOX.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11.

The following letter from the Preſident of the United States was read the 6th inſt. in the Houſe of Repreſentatives:

United States, December 5, 1793.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

As the preſent ſituation of the ſeveral nations of Europe, and eſpecially thoſe with which the United States have important relations, cannot but render the ſtate of things between them and us matter of intereſting enquiry to the legiſlature, and may indeed give riſe to deliberations to which they alone are competent, I have thought it my duty to communicate to them certain correſpondences which have taken place.

The repreſentative and executive bodies of France have manifeſted generally a friendly attachment to this country; have given advantages to our commerce and navigation, and have made overtures for placing thoſe advantages on permanent ground; a decree, however, of the National Aſſembly, ſubjecting veſſels laden with proviſions to be carried into their ports, and making enemy goods lawful prize in the veſſel of a friend, contrary to our treaty, though revoked at one time as to the United States, has ſince extended to their veſſels alſo, as has been recently ſtated to us. Repreſentations on this ſubject will be immediately given in charge to our miniſter there, and the reſult ſhall be communicated to the legiſlature.

It is with extreme concern I have to inform you that the proceedings of the perſon they have unfortunately appointed their Miniſter Plenipotentiary here, has breathed nothing of the friendly ſpirit of the nation which ſent him; their tendency on the contrary has been to involve us in a war abroad, and diſcord and anarchy at home. So far as his acts or thoſe of his agents have threatened our immediate commitment in the war, or flagrant inſult to the authority of the laws, their effect has been counteracted by the ordinary cognizance of the laws, and by an exertion of the powers confided to me. Where their danger was not imminent, they have been borne with, from ſentiments of regard to his nation, from a ſenſe of their friendſhip towards us, from a conviction that they would not ſuffer us to remain long expoſed to the action of a perſon, who has ſo little reſpected our mutual diſpoſitions, and, I will add, from a reliance of the firmneſs of my fellow citizens in their principles of peace and order. In the mean time I have reſpected and purſued the ſtipulations of our treaties, according to what I judged their true ſenſe, and have withheld no act of friendſhip, which their affairs have called for from us, and which juſtice to others left us free to perform. I have gone further; rather than employ force for the reſtitution of certain veſſels, which I deemed the United States bound to reſtore, I thought it more adviſeable to ſatisfy the parties, by avowing it to be my opinion, that if reſtitution were not made, it would be incumbent on the United States to make compenſation. The papers now communicated will more particularly apprize you of theſe tranſactions.

The vexations and ſpoilation underſtood to have been committed on our veſſels and commerce, by the cruizers and officers of ſome of the belligerent powers, appeared to require attention; the proofs of theſe however not having been brought forward, the deſcription of citizens ſuppoſed to have ſuffered were notified, that on furniſhing them to the executive, due meaſures would be taken to obtain redreſs of the paſt, and more effectual proviſion againſt the future. Should ſuch documents be furniſhed, proper repreſentations will be made thereon, with a juſt reliance on a redreſs proportioned to the exigency of the caſe.

The Britiſh government having undertaken to reſtrain generally our commerce in corn and other proviſions to their own ports, and thoſe of their friends, the inſtructions now communicated were immediately forwarded to our Miniſter at that court. In the mean time ſome diſcuſſions on the ſubject took place between him and them, theſe are alſo laid before you, and I may expect to receive the reſult of his ſpecial inſtructions in time to make it known to the Legiſlature during their preſent ſeſſion.

Very early after the arrival of a Britiſh miniſter here, mutual explanations on the inexecution of the treaty of peace were entered into with that miniſter; theſe are now laid before you for your information.

On the ſubjects of mutual intereſts between this country and Spain, negociations and conferences are now depending. The public good requiring that the preſent ſtate of theſe ſhould be made known to the Legiſlature in confidence only, they ſhall be the ſubject of a ſeparate and ſubſequent communication.

G. WASHINGTON.

ADDRESS of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, in anſwer to the Preſident's Speech.

SIR,

THE Repreſentatives of the people of the United States, in meeting you for the firſt time, ſince you have been again called, by an unanimous ſuffrage, to your preſent ſtation, find an occaſion, which they embrace with no leſs ſincerity than promptitude, for expreſſing to you their congratulations on ſo diſtinguiſhed a teſtimony of public approbation, and their entire confidence in the purity and patriotiſm of the motives which have produced the obedience to the voice of your country. It is to virtues which have commanded long and univerſal reverence, and ſervices from which have flowed great and laſting benefits, that the tribute of praiſe may be paid, without the reproach of flatttery; and it is from the ſame ſcources that the faireſt anticipations may be derived in favour of the public happineſs.

The United States having taken no part in the war, which had embraced in Europe the powers with whom they have the moſt extenſive relations, the maintenance of peace was juſtly to be regarded as one of the moſt important duties of the Magiſtrate, charged with the faithful execution of the law. We accordingly witneſs, with approbation and pleaſure, the vigilance with which you have guarded againſt an interruption of that bleſſing, by your proclamation, admoniſhing our citizens of the conſequences of illicit or hoſtile acts towards the belligerent parties; and promoting, by a declaration of the exiſting legal ſtate of things, an eaſier admiſſion of our rights to the immunities belonging to our ſituation.

The connection of the United States with Europe, has evidently become extremely intereſting. The communications which remain to be exhibited to us, will, no doubt, aſſiſt in giving us a fuller view of the ſubject, and in guiding our deliberations to ſuch reſults, as may comport with the rights and true intereſts of our country.

We learn with deep regret, that the meaſures dictated by a love of peace, for obtaining an amicable termination of the afflicting war on our frontiers, ſhould have been fruſtrated, and that a reſort to offenſive meaſures ſhould again become neceſſary. As the latter, however, muſt be rendered more ſatisfactory, in proportion to the ſolicitude for peace manifeſted by the former, it is to be hoped they will be purſued under the better auſpices on that account, and be finally crowned with more happy ſucceſs.

In relation to the particular tribes of Indians, againſt whom offenſive meaſures have been prohibited, as on all the other important ſubjects which you have preſented to our view, we ſhall beſtow the attention which they claim. We cannot, however, refrain, at this time, from particularly expreſſing our concurrence in your anxiety for the regular diſcharge of the public debts, as faſt as circumſtances and events will permit; and in the policy of removing any impediments that may be found in the way of a faithful repreſentation of public proceedings throughout the United States; being perſuaded with you, that on no ſubject more than the former, can delay be more injurious, or an œconomy of time more valuable; and that with reſpect to the latter, no reſource is ſo firm for the government of the United States, as the affections of the people, guided by an enlightened policy.

Throughout our deliberations, we ſhall endeavour to cheriſh every ſentiment which may contribute to render them conducive to the dignity, as well as to the welfare of the United States, and we join with you in imploring that Being, on whom the fate of nations depends, to crown with ſucceſs our mutual endeavours.

Anſwer of the Preſident of the United States, to the Addreſs of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

Gentlemen,

I ſhall not affect to conceal the cordial ſatisfaction which I derive from the addreſs of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.—Whatever thoſe ſervices may be, which you have ſanctioned by your favour, it is a ſufficient reward, that they have been accepted as they were meant. For the fulfilment of your anticipations of the future, I can give no other aſſurance, than that the motives which you approve ſhall continue unchanged.

It is truly gratifying to me to learn, that the proclamation has been conſidered as a ſeaſonable guard againſt the interruption of the public peace---Nor can I doubt, that the ſubjects which I have recommended to your attention, as depending on Legiſlative proviſion, will receive a diſcuſſion ſuited to their importance. With every reaſon then, it may be expected that your deliberations, under the divine bleſſing, will be matured to the honour and happineſs of the United States.

G. WASHINGTON.

To be ſold by public vendue,

on Wedneſday, the 18th of December next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants coffee-houſe in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

A PLANTATION, containing 370 acres of land, with two dwelling houſes and a barn, about eight miles from Chriſtiana bridge, on the great road leading from thence through Newark to Lancaſter, adjoining land of Benjamin and John Chamlers; the beſt of this land lays at ſome diſtance from the road, on each ſide; there is on ſaid place a large orchard of good fruit, about 15 acres of watered meadow, and about 5 or 6 more that has been watered, but the water courſes have been ſuffered to fill up; a conſiderable quantity more might be made at a moderate expence, as there is a ſpring in almoſt every field; about 90 acres of wood land, ſuppoſed to be ſufficient for fencing and fire wood, lime may be had at different kilns within about 4 miles, and is convenient to places of different denominations of worſhip. The above premiſes is apprehended to be a ſuitable ſituation for a tavern, or a wet and dry good ſtore, as there is an eaſy and cheap conveyance by water to Chriſtiana bridge from Philadelphia, the land carriage being but 8 miles. For further particulars, enquire of Benjamin Chamlers, adjoining the premiſes, or of Samuel Davis, hatter, in North Third, between Arch and Race ſtreets, No. 91.

WILLIAM SHANNON, Auctioneer.

Conditions of Sale. One half the purchaſe money to be paid down, one fourth in a twelve month, and the remainder in two years from the day of ſale, paying intereſt, and giving ſecurity. Poſſeſſion to be given the 25th of March next.

Nov. 30. tf.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 30.

The Auſtrian General Count Colleredo, who has the direction of the ſiege of Maubeuge, has eſtabliſhed his head quarters at Betigny, thoſe of the Prince of Saxe Cobourg are at Bavay, where his Royal Highneſs the Arch Duke Charles now is. The formidable preparations which are actually making in the environs of Maubeuge, for the attack of that place, and of the entrenched camp which covers it, givr hopes that this enterprize will be crowned with the happieſt ſucceſs. While all this goes forward on our ſide the frontier, a corps of the French army of the Ardennes menaces the province of Luxembourg with freſh incurſions. Our troops are, however, poſted in ſuch a manner, as to be able to give a good reception to the Republicans, if they ſhall take it into their heads to penetrate thither.

General Baron de Beaulieu, whoſe preſence is doubtleſs no longer required in Weſt Flanders, which is covered by the Britiſh army, combined with the Auſtrians and Hanoverians, who occupy Menin, Werwick, and Comines, has juſt been recalled to the army, deſtined, it is ſaid, for a ſiege.

October 1. Previous to our ſurrounding the entrenched camp at Maubeuge, and the fortreſs of that name, it was abſolutely neceſſary to croſs the river Sambre to penetrate thither, an enterprize the more perilous, as the enemy occupied redoubts extremely well fortified on the oppoſite ſide of that river. Very early in the morning of the 29th, a large corps of Auſtrian troops made a movement, intending to force the French in their poſts; in deſpite of the violent fire of the hoſtile artillery, which diſcharged caſe-ſhot, our brave ſoldiers paſſed the Sambre with undaunted courage; and after a long and murderous conflict, the Republicans were forced in ſeveral redoubts, and obliged to retreat with the utmoſt precipitation into the town of Maubeuge; they left us eleven pieces of cannon and ſome wounded priſoners. After this bloody engagement, the entrenched camp and the fortreſs of Maubeuge were completely blockaded.

The loſs of the French muſt have been very conſiderable on this occaſion: On our part we had about 200 men either killed or wounded, which is a very trifling loſs, if the difficulty of this exploit is properly conſidered. General Tourville, the preſent commandant of Maubeuge, is ſtrongly ſuſpected of ariſtocracy by the Pariſian Jacobins; but a mad Commiſſioner of the Convention of the Mountain-party, watches him narrowly in his functions—- the name of this Commiſſioner is Dubois, one of thoſe who voted for the death of the unfortunate Louis XVI. The French army under the command of General Houchard, has again taken ſtation in the camp of Cæſar. In this poſition it waits the arrival of ſome conſiderable reinforcements; after which it will put itſelf into motion, for the purpoſe of raiſing the ſiege of Maubeuge; but it is more than probable that their attempt will miſcarry.

Frontiers of Flanders, October 2.

The Auſtrians have made themſelves maſters of the poſts of Lannoy and Weterſton. They advanced as far as the river Marque, at the diſtance of two leagues from Liſle. They took from the Republicans ſeveral pieces of cannon, and 30 priſoners—They are entrenching themſelves at Lannoy, and occupy a great part of the fine plain of Liſle.

The ex-general Houchard has been arreſted at his head-quarters at Vitry on the Searp, between Douay and Arras. It is ſaid that his hands and feet were bound.

The maſſes of French Republicans begin to melt away. The convention, to put a ſtop to the alarming progreſs of deſertion, had quartered thoſe maſſes in the towns, where they are to do garriſon duty.

LONDON. Sept. 30.

We have the extreme ſatisfaction to announce, that government has received aſſurance of the pacific determinations of the American Congreſs.

October 1. Yeſterday the Dutch mail brought advice that the Duke of Brunſwick, after the victory obtained over the republicans at Parmaſens, penetrated as far as Bitche. The French ſet fire to their camp, and his Highneſs is ſaid to be maſter of that place.

October 8. From ſome Pariſian Journals of the 27th ult. we learn that the French executive council, after having caſhiered Gen. Houchard, hitherto commander in chief of the army of the North, for not having carried his conqueſts farther into Auſtrian Flanders, replaced him in his command by that notorious and monſtrous cut-throat Joudean.

The executive council has likewiſe broke Generals Landermont and Schombour, the former of whom commanded the army of the Rhine, and latter that of the Moſelle. They are replaced by Generals Delmas and Moreau.

October 9. Lord Howe has made two attempts to get down the channel; but the contrary winds have forced him back, and ſtill detain him in Torbay. It was ſuppoſed that his object for getting out was to protect our homeward bound convoys: theſe have arrived in ſafety. It is now conjectured in the fleet, that ſome more important expedition is intended.

The flank companies formed into brigades and embarked in Ireland, are to be ſent, it is ſuppoſed, to Toulon.

October 10. Yeſterday morning between one and two o'clock, Lord Elgin arrived in town from the continent. His Lordſhip left Menin on Monday laſt. No material recent event had then occurred; but diſpoſitions were making by the Prince of Saxe Cobourg for an attack of the French entrenched camp at Maubeuge, on the 8th or 9th inſtant, ſo that we may, in the courſe of this day or to-morrow, hear the event of this important operation.

BOSTON, Nov. 13.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A citizen requeſts to know, what anſwer the Lieutenant-Governor has given to the extraordinary addreſs of M. Dannery. It is of importance to the citizens of Maſſachuſetts to know;—and they have a right to demand, whether the incendiary proceeding of the Conſul in queſtion has met his moſt pointed indignation; or whether it meets in the leaſt degree, his countenance or acquieſcence! And they ought to know it in as public a manner as the addreſs has been made public.

In a free and ſovereign Republic, independant of every power on earth, could it be poſſible for the freemen who inhabit it, ever to have expected it, that a foreign agent the ſatellite of another foreign agent, would have dared ſo far to intermeddle with their government, as to declare his right to conſtrue their conſtitution -to define the powers they have given to thoſe whom they have appointed to adminiſter that government; exultingly to ſay, that all foreign agents have a right to be apprehenſive of the adminiſtration of that government; and, to ſum up the total of official arrogance, to "Proteſt againſt the act of the government of the United States," for removing a Vice-Conſul, who. under the guns of a man of war, and with an armed force, prevented an officer of the United States, charged with the execution of a civil precept, from performing his duty---when that duty was the reſcue of property captured by a Pirate. And, as their eyes have witneſſed it, what, but that enlightened policy---that dignified political urbanity---that perfect command of the paſſions, which is the characteriſtick of freemen, whoſe laws are their avengers, debar them from executing on the intruder, the effect of their moſt pointed indignation? But both the Miniſter and his ſatellite, know they are in the United States, and that the citizens thereof are partial to the failings of Frenchman. Let them, however, beware—-There are boundaries beyond which even American urbanity and partiality will not conſecrate intruſion,

The citizens of the United States ought to be reminded, that it is their beloved Waſhington, who is the object of the repeated inſults of the French Miniſter.

In what relation does the French Miniſter ſtand with the American people? is a queſtion many aſk. The anſwer is, that not even the moſt diſtant connection ſubſiſts between them. It is alſo aſked, who appointed him, and to whom is he accountable? The anſwers are, the French Executive Council appointed him, and to them alone he is accountable---Common ſenſe then inquires, why in the name of reaſon, does he not make his complaints to his maſters, and forbear the office of a perpetual newspaper ſcribbler?

Whether the French male and female embaſſy to Salem, will be able to compromiſe with the captain of a Salem veſſel, for the ſtripes he has received, we pretend not to ſay: Unfortunately they were inflicted by the captain of a privateer, fitted out by Genet, called the Genet, and is a Pirate in the opinion of every one. The patriotiſm and firmneſs of Mr. Gray, the owner of the inſulted veſſel, will not, we preſume on any conſideration, ſuffer this flagrant act to be ſmothered.

Philadelphia, December 11

Extract of a letter from Liſbon, dated 14th October, 1793.

"We ſeek the opportunity of a Swede, upon the point of ſailing for New-York, to inform you, that three days ago a Portugueſe frigate, from Gibraltar, brought us the diſtreſſing intelligence, that a truce for 12 months, with our government, and for ſix months with the Dutch, has been concluded by the Regency of Algiers, and that ſeven corſairs had paſſed the Streights. To-day we received advice, and we are afraid but too true, that five Americans have already been taken, and we tremble for the fate of many others. You will make this notice as public as poſſible, and we ſhall be happy ſhould it prevent a ſingle American from falling into the hands of theſe robbers---From here not one dare ſtir."

Extract of another letter from Liſbon, dated October 16th, 1793.

"The preſent goes by a Swediſh veſſel, freighted by Mr Church, the American Conſul here, to inform Congreſs that the Algerines have concluded a peace with Portugal, and in conſequence nine Algerine frigates and zebecks are now actually cruiſing off this coaſt, and in the Weſtern ocean: Two of their frigates boarded a Swediſh veſſel a few days ago, off Cape St. Vincents, when they had four American veſſels and a Genoeſe with them, as prizes: The Swede ſaw them take an American ſhip, and an American Brig; a Portugueſe frigate came out of the Gut with five Algerine zebecks, ſo that the American veſſels here, as well as in many other European ports, will not meet with any more freights. I ſend you this early intelligence for your government.

ANTHONY MORRIS, jun. Eſquire, is elected Speaker of the Senate, and GEORGE LATIMER, Eſq; Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of this Commonwealth.

As there is a vacancy in the Senate of this Commonwealth, occaſioned by the death of Samuel Powel, Eſq. and the Speaker of that body has iſſued a writ for ſupplying ſaid vacancy, a correſpondent and citizen after an unprejudiced ſurvey of characters, likely to become Candidates for that place, taking into view their various qualifications and ſervices, his reflections terminate in offering William Bingham, Eſq. as a ſuitable perſon in point of talents, integrity and induſtry, to fill that ſtation. As the Election diſtrict is formed into three diviſions, and each of thoſe in the late election ſent a member, and the preſent vacancy happening by the death of the city member; it is but fair to ſuppoſe that the diſtrict at large will unite in giving the city her ſhare in the repreſentation.

By communications read in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States it appears, that the executive, as early as the 16th of Auguſt, wrote to our Miniſter in France, to demand the recall of Citizen Genet. Giving thoſe inſtructions two months to reach France, we may now every day expect to hear the reſult. The letter of complaint is accompanied with unbounded aſſurances of friendſhip for the Republic.

The departure of Secretary Lear for the continent of Europe has probably ſome reference to thoſe inſtructions. He is likewiſe no doubt charged with diſpatches for M. Pinckney at the court of London. One of Citizens Genet's ſecretaries alſo took his paſſage for France ſome time in the beginning of October, and about the ſametime the Secretary of M. Pinckney arrived here. This period is no doubt big with important concerns; our connection with Europe is ſo cloſe, notwithſtanding our diſtance from it, by means of commercial ties, that the recommendation of the Preſident to put the country in a reſpectable ſtate of defence, conſidering the ſituation of European affairs, is certainly very ſeaſonable.

Capt. Vallance, of the ſchooner Eſther, arrived on Sunday evening from New Providence, which place he left the 7th ult. informs, that about 8 or 10 American veſſels were brought in there as prizes; ſome of thoſe from Philadelphia. The ſhip Hope, of this port, was cleared, before our informant left that place. The ſhip Olive-Branch, of New-York, Capt. Vanluvener, was alſo cleared; but the Captain would not receive her, as they run her aground going into the harbour. Therefore he refuſed any accommodation, except the ſhip was hove down, and all damages paid by the captors. There were very few French priſoners, except thoſe on board two priſon ſhips. Theſe are full: the Americans are allowed to ſtay on board their own veſſels, until the fate of them are decided upon.

Capt. Vallance came into the bay on Monday morning, through the Northern Channel; ſtanding up the Bay, wind at S. E. on Tueſday evening, they run on a ſhoal, called *Jo-Flogger*, whence an anchor was carried out, and the veſſel hove off into 9 feet water; the wind ſhifted to the N. E. accompanied with a ſnow-ſtorm, dropped the beſt bower, and ſlipped the other cable, which was loſt, thumped all that night; next morning loſt their rudder, and the ſchooner's ſtern and part of her counter was torn off.

Between 11 and 12, A. M. the weather cleared up, ſaw a ſloop aſtern ſink on the above mentioned ſhoal, ſaw her maſts go under water: the crew ſuppoſed to be loſt.

A large ſloop from Richmond, loaded with coals, loſt her rudder on the ſame ſhoal, where Capt. Vallance had loſt his.

Our informant further adds, that he counted ſix wrecks from the aforeſaid place, to Reedy Iſland; ſome drifting with the tide, and others on ſhore.

Three pilot-boats are aſhore on Cape-May; and Capt. Vallance ſays, he heard a veſſel was on ſhore on Cape-Henlopen.

Daniel Scalenger's boats are among the wrecks, which went to pieces.

[*For more European Advices, and the publication of A. J. Dallas, ſee the ſupplement.*]

Juſt Publiſhed and to be Sold, by T. DOBSON, H. & P. RICE, W. WOODHOUSE, and the Printers hereof,

The Firſt Volume of the

AMERICAN REVOLUTION,

Written in the ſtyle of Antient Hiſtory, neatly bound and lettered, price 3 Quarters of a Dollar. The Second Volume will ſoon be put to the Preſs. Dec 10, 1793.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of William Anderſon, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are requeſted to make payment immediately; and all creditors are requeſted to bring their accounts, for ſettlement, to

MARY ANDERSON, Adminiſtratrix.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOSEPH KEYSER, of the city of Philadelphia, Grocer, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and all thoſe having demands againſt the ſaid eſtate are requeſted to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, unto BENJAMIN KEYSER,

December 9, 1793. † Executor.

Imported in the laſt Veſſels from England, and to be Sold low, for Caſh, or ſhort Credit, by

WILLIAM CRAIG,

In Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Baptiſt Meeting, No. 57.

YARD wide and ⅞ Iriſh linens, white and brown Ruſſia ſheetings, white and brown Iriſh Dowlaſſes, brown Sileſias, white and brown buckrams, Scotch threads from No. 7, to 70, coloured ditto, beſt baladine ſewing-ſilks, broadcloths, elaſtic ſtriped ditto, coatings, plains and naps, roſe blankets, red and green baiſes, ſilk velvets for collars of coats, ſcarf twiſt, worſted and hair cord for cloaks, death-head and baſket buttons, metal ditto, ſilver plated ditto, worſted bindings, ſhirt buttons, cotton ſpotted handkerchiefs, check ditto, bobbins, tapes, ivory and horn combs, ſilk Marſeilles quilting, Joan's ſpinning, moreens, durants, rattinets, ſhalloons, plain and ribbed calimancoes, wildbores, double and ſingle worſted damaſks, toilenet waiſtcoat ſhapes, modes, Perſians and farſenet, cambricks and lawns, pins and needles, knives and forks, Barlow penknives, cotton ſtockings, ſilk and cotton ditto, frying-pans, ſadler's webb, women's ſilk and beaver pelt gloves, men's ditto, red lead, Crowley ſteel, ſtriped Nankeens, ⅞ and yard wide cotton checks, clouting diaper, Flanders bedticks.

Thirty tons of good Hay, in a barn near the city. 8 w.

Samuel Howell, junr. & Co.

At their IRON STORES on Vine-ſtreet Wharf, Philadelphia, have for ſale, on the loweſt terms,

Hanover Pig Iron, Stoves and hollow Ware,
Engliſh, German and American Steel,
Bar, Sheet and Rolled Iron,
Nail and Spike Rods,
Tierce, Hogſhead and Butt Hoops,
Ships' Cabouſes and Cabin Stoves,
Houſe and Smith Coal.

December 10th, 1793. tbctf.

WILLIAM ADCOCK,

No. 52, South-eaſt corner of Second and Market-ſtreets,

HAS FOR SALE,

A LARGE Aſſortment of CARPETS and CARPETING, juſt come to hand; as alſo a General Aſſortment of other GOODS, as uſual. Ten CITY LOTS to be ſold, on Lombard-ſtreet, beginning at Eleventh-ſtreet. Philadelphia, December 10, 1793. †

One Dollar Reward,

STRAYED away, ſome time ago, from the ſubſcriber, a light red COW, about 4 years old, and ſuppoſed to be with Calf when ſhe went away. Branded on both horns with the letter R. Whoever returns ſaid Cow to her owner, or gives information where ſhe may be found, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges.

JOSEPH RAKESTRAW.

December 9. No. 138, Arch ſtreet.

THE ſubſcriber warns the public againſt crediting any perſon or perſons on his account, as he is determined to pay no debts but of his own contracting; alſo againſt dealing for any of his effects or property with any perſon but himſelf.

WILLIAM KIMBLE.

December 4th, 1793. ‡

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Marple township, Delaware county, about the latter end of Auguſt laſt, a Black HORSE, about 14 hands high, has a large ſtar in his forehead, and two white feet, and is hipſhotten. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

CHARLES CAREY.

December 10, 1793. *

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 11th day of September laſt, a Negroe Boy named BOB, or ROBERT, about 22 years of age, has but one eye, and a ſcar on his breaſt, talks German and Engliſh; took with him a brown cloth coat, one pair of olive velvet breeches, one pair of black ſattinet ditto, and jacket, one pair of boots, and one pair of fine lined ſhoes, &c. &c. Whoever takes up ſaid Negroe, and confines him in any goal, ſo that the owner gets him again, ſhall have EIGHT DOLLARS reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN P. SCHOTT, of Wilkeſbarre, in Luzerne county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania. †

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Middletown, Bucks county, the 1ſt day of this inſtant, an Apprentice Lad, named AMBROSE MARTIN; he is a ſlender made fellow, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, with dark hair; had on, when he went away, a fuſtian coattee and trowſers, and half worn wool hat. Whoever takes up ſaid Apprentice, and brings him home to his Maſter, may have SIX-PENCE reward, and no charges paid.

† ROBERT DRAKE.

Twelfth Month 2d, 1793.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of DAVID FENTON, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe having any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, to THOMAS FENTON,

Dec 9, 1793. † Adminiſtrator.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Evan James, late of the townſhip of Radnor, in the county of Delaware, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, before the 1ſt day of February next, to

NATHANIEL JONES, or HUGH DE HAVEN, } Adminiſtrators.

December 10, 1793.

ment, a ſyſtem more extenſive, and more effi-cient is ſtill neceſſary to the public ſafety, and requires the immediate ſanction of legiſlative authority.

Among many practicable improvements, it is thought eſſential, that every foreign veſſel ſhould be liable to examination before ſhe ſhall anchor near the city, whatever may be the number or condition, in point of health, of the perſons on board—that a competent allowance ſhould be made for fixing the reſidence of a health officer and phyſician contiguous to the place appointed for ſuch examination; and that the Peſt-Houſe ſhould be conſtantly ſupplied with a ſteward, a matron, and proper nurſes. If, in addition to an inſtitution thus regulated, an hoſpital, eaſily acceſſible by land or water, and ſituated in the neighbourhood of the city, were eſtabliſhed for the accommodation of thoſe, who may at any future period be attacked by a contagious diſeaſe, the danger, and the apprehenſion of danger, would in a great meaſure be removed. I am well aſſured, indeed, that to the want of this auxiliary for the health office may be aſcribed much of the alarm, that fatally prevailed at an early ſtage of the late diſorder.

Recollecting the extenſive ſcene of buſineſs, which my former communications, as well as the records of the legiſlature, will preſent to your conſideration, I ſhall not, gentlemen, detain you longer, at this time, than is neceſſary, curſorily to repreſent the ſtate of ſome of the principal matters, that have been referred, by law, to the agency of the executive; and to bring to your view thoſe objects, which appear to require an immediate attention.

In reviewing the tranſactions that have taken place, during the receſs of the general aſſembly, I lament, that, notwithſtanding the humane and liberal ſolicitude of the federal government to accompliſh a Peace with the hoſtile Indians, the Treaty lately held at Sanduſky, has proved abortive; and a proſecution of the war, upon every principle of policy, and ſelf defence, has become inevitable. You will perceive, by a copy of the Preſident's communication on the ſubject, which I have directed the ſecretary to deliver, that the manner of conducting the negotiation, on the part of the enemy, was as inauſpicious, as the condition, excluſively propoſed for the baſis of a reconciliation (which circumſcribes the north-weſtern boundary of the United States, by the courſe of the river Ohio) is extravagant. Conformably, therefore, to the intimation which I received, the proper officers of our Frontier counties were appriſed of the neceſſity of exerciſing all their ſkill & vigilance, for the purpoſes of protection and defence; they were authoriſed, in caſe of an actual invaſion, or imminent danger of an invaſion, of the territory of the ſtate, to make ſuch drafts from the militia, as the exigency ſhould require; and they were inſtructed, by virtue of the diſcretionary power, which the law creates, to continue the three rifle companies in ſervice, till the opening of the preſent ſeſſion. The laſt of theſe meaſures; an inconſiderable draft from the militia of the county of Allegheny; and a voluntary exertion of the inhabitants of the county of Weſtmoreland; ſeaſonably allaying the apprehenſions of the citizens, have undoubtedly prevented the deſertion and deſolation of ſeveral valuable ſettlements. Whatever, indeed, may be the iſſue of the campaign, in which the federal army is now engaged, ſimilar precautions will be requiſite, for the ſame purpoſe, on the approach of the enſuing ſpring; and are recommended to your immediate attention, by the moſt intereſting conſiderations of duty, and humanity. I ſhall, therefore, only add here, that the account of the diſburſements, which have been already made for the defence of the Frontiers, will be preſented, agreeably to the directions of the act; and I am confident you will not think that the expence has exceeded the importance of its objects

A ſtatement of the charges, that have ariſen from the recent eſtabliſhment of a Fort at Muddland, will likewiſe be exhibited to you: but, while I perceive the propriety of maintaining that ſtation, for thoſe national purpoſes, which were mentioned in my laſt communication to the legiſlature, I am convinced, that, as well from motives of œconomy, as of convenience, the exiſting mode of ſupplying the men for the garriſon ought to be changed. Under this impreſſion, I ſubmit to your conſideration, the expediency of providing for the appointment of a commandant and party, to be permanently employed; and ſhould the propoſition meet with your approbation, I cannot doubt its obtaining any ſanction which may be neceſſary from the Federal government, whoſe meaſures it is principally intended to promote.

The arrangements reſpecting the loan office require a reviſion. The embarraſsments that attended the organiſation of the inſtitution, have been already repreſented to the legiſlature, and may be regarded as one cauſe of the inconſiderable amount of the ſum that had been borrowed throughout the counties; which, payable in bank poſt notes, is no more than 8,629 dollars and 47 cents; and payable in ſpecie, is no more than 2,783 dollars, and 33 cents. As ſome applicants have been diſappointed on account of the defects in the law, and others on account of the limitation of the period, allowed for preſenting the returns of the commiſſioners, you will, probably, deem it a public accommodation, not only to explain the terms for the future, but to renew the loan of the current year. Purſuing the legiſlative directions, the money was procured from the bank of Pennſylvania: but, finding a competent ſurplus of unappropriated ſpecie in the public treaſury, I have taken the advantage of the power, with which I was eventually inveſted, to prevent an accumulation of intereſt, by a repayment of the whole of this loan. It has not hitherto, however, been convenient to diſcharge the prior loan, of 250,000 dollars, obtained from the ſame bank, to complete the price of the ſhares, which the public holds in its capital ſtock: but aided by the land office (which, notwithſtanding the late ſuſpenſion of buſineſs, has produced the ſum of £27,695,15,0 ſince the 25th day of Auguſt laſt) and the other reſources of the ſtate, I think it probable, that this deſirable object may likewiſe be ſhortly accompliſhed.

Of the progreſs in the improvement of the public roads, and the inland navigation of the ſtate, you will receive ſatisfactory information, from the reports of the agents, and the other documents, which I have inſtructed the Secretary to lay before you. As the annual appropriation for ſuch uſes, has, however, been revoked by a late law, I ſhall particularly direct my attention to inforce the execution of all the exiſting contracts; ſo that, for the purpoſes of encouragement, as well as of information, the benefits actually produced by the expenditures, which the Legiſlature has occaſionally authoriſed (amounting, ſince the adoption of the preſent conſtitution, to the ſum of £47,784,6,6, excluſively of the allowance to agents and ſurveyors) may be aſcertained in the courſe of the enſuing year. In the mean time, you will have an opportunity to conſider the ſpecial ſurveys, which have been returned by the reſpective commiſſioners, appointed in purſuance of the act of the 11th day of April; the objections which are offered to ſome of thoſe ſurveys; the deviation formerly recommended to be made in the courſe of the Pittſburgh road; and the expediency of a reviſion of the general laws, concerning the public highways. The cauſes which were originally aſſigned, as a juſtification of the delay in laying out the town at Preſqu'Iſle, and the road from Reading to that place (although ſome preparatory ſteps have been taken in exploring the road) are ſtrengthened by the iſſue of the late negotiation with the Indians. If, therefore, you contemplate thoſe plans as of immediate importance, it will be neceſſary to provide adequate means, for the protection and ſafety of the commiſſioners, who are employed to execute them.

To the ſeveral ſubjects incidentally introduced in the courſe of this ſtatement, permit me now, gentlemen, to add others which, as I before obſerved, will require the interpoſition of the Legiſlature; and on which, I am confident, your wiſdom and induſtry will be uſefully and ſeaſonably exerciſed.

As every tranſaction that is connected with our federal compact--that relates to its principles and conſtruction, or affects its popularity and preſervation, muſt be deemed of primary importance, I take the earlieſt opportunity, at the requeſt of the lieutenant governor of Maſſachuſetts, to preſent to your view, the proceedings of the Legiſlature of that ſtate, on the claim of juriſdiction made by the ſupreme court of the United States to compel her to appear and anſwer, as a defendant, in a ſuit inſtituted againſt her by an individual citizen of another ſtate. The diſcuſſion of the queſtion, which this communication involves, will unavoidably lead you to conſider, even though the power, thus claimed (and ſupported, indeed, by a deciſion in another cauſe, of a ſimilar nature) has been legitimately delegated by the conſtitution to the ſupreme federal tribunal; whether experience, the attributes of ſtate ſovereignty, and the harmony of the union, do not require that it ſhould be aboliſhed: But, whatever may be the reſult of your deliberations on that point, you cannot fail to obſerve, with virtuous ſatisfaction, and patriotic pride, that, while an attempt to reform the political ſyſtems of other countries is generally oppoſed by all the arts of corruption, and embarraſſed by all the miſeries of inteſtine tumult, the American government happily provides, under circſtances equally free from influence and fear, for the explanation of whatever may be thought ambiguous, and the amendment of whatever may be found erroneous, in the excellent inſtrument by which it is delineated.

Before the preſent ſeſſion is adjourned, your attention, gentlemen, will be required, as well to regulate the mode of electing repreſentatives in Congreſs, as to apportion the repreſentation in the State Legiſlature, conformably to the rule declared in the 4th ſection of the 1ſt article of the conſtitution. The enumeration of the taxable inhabitants, for the latter purpoſe, has not, however, been yet received. A meaſure that muſt be ſo beneficial to the community, as the inſtitution of public ſchools, cannot, I am perſuaded, require a conſtitutional injunction, to ſecure your regard; nor, while the means of diffuſing uſeful knowledge ſhall be conſulted, will you neglect to provide a competent ſupport for the ſeminaries and teachers of the higher branches of ſcience and literature. The ſyſtem of our penal laws, is ſtill ſuſceptible of ſome improvement; and I think the law, which reſpects creditors and debtors, might be ſo meliorated, as to alleviate the ſeverity, to which the latter are expoſed, without impairing the juſtice that is due to the former. The militia act requires conſiderable amendments, to render it efficient and ſatisfactory: Some regulations for the aſſeſſment and collection of county rates and levies are indiſpenſable; and the general wiſh of our conſtituents claims the early eſtabliſhment of a moderate fee-bill. I have, on other occaſions, ſuggeſted the propriety of ſeaſonably providing againſt the inconveniency, which will eventually attend the iſſuing warrants for a greater quantity of land, than remains the property of the ſtate, as well as for enſuring the payment of the ſtipulated price, at the time of application: And it cannot eſcape your obſervation, that ſome precaution will be neceſſary to prevent the miſchievous controverſies, which may hereafter be the conſequence of intruſive ſettlements upon located, though diſtant, tracts of land.

Beſides referring theſe topics to your conſideration, permit me to remind you, that the act for extending the time allowed to obtain patents on old warrants and locations; the act providing for the temporary defence of the weſtern frontiers and the river Delaware; the act ſupplementary to the general law for preventing peſtilential diſeaſes being brought into the ſtate; the act for transferring the powers of the late, to the preſent executive; the act for regulating the exportation of pot-aſh and pearl-aſh; the act for eſtabliſhing a Board of Wardens at the port of Philadelphia; and the act for the ſuppreſſion of vice and immorality, will all require a review, on account of the legal limitation of the reſpective terms of their continuing in force.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

THE proper officers will deliver to the Legiſlature, a general ſtatement of the public finances, at the period preſcribed by law. In the mean time, however, it may be uſeful to inform you, that between the 1ſt of January and the 30th of November laſt, the revenues of the ſtate have produced a ſpecie ſum of 482,026 dollars and 85 cents; which, being added to the balance of 275,723 dollars and 4 cents, that remained in the Treaſury at the cloſe of the preceding year, will conſtitute a ſum of 757,749 dollars and 89 cents. The public expenditures, during the ſame term (including, among other things, the expences of government, the redemption of the public debt, and the ſubſcription to the capital ſtock of the bank of Pennſylvania) have amounted to the ſum of 701,628 dollars; and, conſequently, at the commencement of the preſent month, the ſurplus money in the treaſury amounted to the ſum of 56,121 dollars and 89 cents. But, beſides the receipts in ſpecie, you will find an accumulation of a conſiderable quantity of bills of credit; which wait the cuſtomary order of the Legiſlature to be deſtroyed.

The ſources from which the Commonwealth draws her pecuniary ſupplies being, at length, cleared from embarraſſment, doubt and diſappointment, will, I am perſuaded, be guarded and preſerved, with all the care of a prudent and wholeſome oeconomy. The principal of theſe, ariſing from the dividend on the public ſhares in the Bank of Pennſylvania, which form a capital of 1,000,000 of dollars, will, probably, produce a ſum nearly adequate to defray the incidental expences of government, as ſoon as it ſhall be diſcharged from the intereſt payable on the money, that was borrowed to complete the ſtate ſubſcription. For that purpoſe, as I have before obſerved, the land-office (which promiſes a long continuance of profit) cannot fail to produce an ample fund. The product of the permanent taxes on licences, writs, and official certificates, iſſued under the ſeals of the ſtate, is of an encreaſing nature. And the arrearages of taxes, if properly divided into inſtalments, and the manner of collecting them is rendered more efficient, may ſtill be conſidered as a valuable reſource.

It is proper, however, in this place, to inform you, that a communication from the Secretary of the Treaſury repreſents, that in the report of the commiſſioners for ſettling the accounts between the United and the individual States, a balance of 76,709 dollars, is declared againſt the ſtate of Pennſylvania.

The principal objects, for the public ſervice, which require an appropriation, have been already ſuggeſted; and the amount of the certificates that have been iſſued for unfunded debt, liquidated during the receſs of the Legiſlature, will be exhibited to you, in the Regiſter-General's official report.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

As citizens and legiſlators of an important member of the Union, you cannot regard, with indifference, the proceedings of the General Government; nor the effects of foreign tranſactions, upon the tranquility and proſperity of the United States. However diſtinct the Federal and State juriſdictions may, theoretically, appear to be, they will, in practice, be found mutually dependent, and mutually intereſting. If they are guided by a correſpondent policy, each is happily calculated to ſtrengthen and adorn the other; but the want of harmony in their operations, muſt be alike enervating and injurious to both. At a period ſo critical as the preſent, this great political truth cannot be too generally diffuſed, nor too publicly avowed.—The dignity, the energy, and, perhaps, the peace of our country, depend, not only upon the wiſdom of thoſe to whom the adminiſtration of our national affairs is immediately entruſted, but upon the ſenſe, which the people ſhall manifeſt of their conduct, and the ſupport which they ſhall derive from the conſtituted authorities of the individual ſtates. For my part, I have uniformly conſidered a prompt co-operation, in all the conſtitutional meaſures of the general government, as an important duty; and, therefore, I cannot cloſe a recapitulation of ſubjects deſerving legiſlative attention, without anxiouſly recommending the principle of that opinion to all the aid, which your repreſentative character, or private influence, enables you to beſtow.

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

Philadelphia, December 5, 1793.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And now ſelling, wholeſale or retail, by
Hall & Sellers, No. 51,
High-ſtreet,
Poor Richard's
ALMANACK,
For the Year 1794:
Containing, beſides the uſual Aſtronomical Calculations, a variety of uſeful and entertaining Matter, in Proſe and Verſe.

TO BE SOLD,
Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of George Scott, deceaſed, at public vendue, on Tueſday, the 17th day of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes,
A VALUABLE Plantation or Tract of Land, containing 77 acres, more or leſs, partly in Moreland and Abington townſhips, Montgomery county. There are on the premiſes a log dwelling houſe, barn and ſtables, and a well of water near the houſe; alſo ſix acres of meadow, ten or twelve acres of wood land, and an orchard of apple and other fruit trees; the remainder is good arable land. The premiſes are in good repair, and may be viewed at any time previous to the day of ſale, by applying to Harmon Yerkes, reſiding on the premiſes. The conditions will be made known at time of ſale, by
HARMON YERKES, } Executors.
SAMUEL ERWIN, }
November 26, 1793. ¶

THE Copartnerſhip of POULTNEY and WISTAR being diſſolved, by the death of BENJAMIN POULTNEY, all perſons having any demands againſt them, are requeſted to preſent them for payment; and all perſons indebted to them, are earneſtly requeſted to make immediate payment, unto
RICHARD WISTAR,
At the old accuſtomed ſtand, the Green Store, where he intends carrying on the buſineſs as uſual, and ſhall be glad to ſupply the former friends of POULTNEY and WISTAR, as well as others, with any articles of Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, Paints, Glaſs, &c.
November 27, 1793.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, Nov. 25, 1793.
WAS committed to this goal, the 10th of this inſtant, a Negroe Man, who calls himſelf CHARLES, upon ſuſpicion of running away from his Maſter, and has acknowledged he was a ſlave to Mr. Allen M'Clane, of Duck Creek, Croſs Roads; his Maſter is hereby deſired to come, prove his property, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be diſcharged in four weeks from the date hereof, by paying his fees.
¶ THOMAS TAYLOR, Goaler.

ALL perſons having juſt demands againſt the eſtate of Captain THOMAS MOORE, late of Marcus Hook, in the county of Delaware, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring in the ſame in legal form, for ſettlement; and all perſons indebted to ſaid deceaſed's eſtate, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment.
HANNAH MOORE, Executrix,
JOHN CROZER, Executor.
November 23, 1793. †

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Captain WILLIAM MILLER, deceaſed, by Bond, Note, or Book Account, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and all perſons having demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts properly proven, for ſettlement, to JACOB WINNIMORE, who is duly empowered by the ſubſcriber to tranſact the buſineſs of the eſtate.
GEORGE PRATT, Adminiſtrator.
Philadelphia, December 3, 1793. ‡

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of MICHAEL WARTMAN, late deceaſed, Carter, either by Bonds, Notes, Book Debts, or otherwiſe, are requeſted to make payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are alſo requeſted to bring in their accounts, properly authenticated, for ſettlement, to
SARAH WARTMAN, Adminiſtratrix,
ANDREW GEYER, Adminiſtrator.
Philadelphia, December 3, 1793. †

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in the townſhip of Upper Makefield, Bucks county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, ſome time in June laſt, a dark red COW. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away,
† JOSEPH WHOTEN.

LAW BOOKS.
GEORGE DAVIS begs leave to inform the Gentlemen of the Bar, and their Students in this and other ſtates, that his Books are now opened, and for Sale at his uſual moderate prices. The Collection being too general to detail by advertiſement, he can only aſſure his friends that almoſt every publication of merit, printed in Ireland, he can ſupply them with.
If Gentlemen to whom he has not forwarded Catalogues will favour him with their addreſs, he will immediately furniſh them.
No. 313, High-ſtreet, Nov. 25, 1793. 4w

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, living at the Square and Compaſs, in Haverford townſhip, a likely ſorrel MARE. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.
FREDERICK BITTLE.
September 12, 1793. *

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Supplement to the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE. No. 3308.

MANHEIM, September 20.

The Head quarters of the King of Pruſſia have been removed from Edinkoven to Burweiler, near Landau. The Auſtrians left yeſterday their camp near Landau, and marched towards Weiſſenbourg.

The fortreſs of Kehl has been bomboarded for three days continually, ſo that the greateſt part of that town has been conſumed to aſhes. On the 14th and 15th, the French are ſaid to have thrown 150 ſhells over that town, which had they fallen upon it would have totally deſtroyed it.

The check ſuſtained by the Dutch and Hanoverian troops in the Netherlands, is ſaid to have changed the whole ſyſtem of operation of the combined powers.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

A letter from Mentz, of the 19th, ſtates that the garriſon of Saarlouis, has made an unſucceſsful ſortie. The ſame letter mentions an engagement between the allies and the republicans, in the environs of Saarbruck, in which the latter loſt 6 pieces of cannon, and had 1800 men either killed or wounded. Among the latter is a commiſſioner of the executive power, who has been removed to Mentz.

In another battle in La Vendee, a large corps, conſiſting of the late garriſon of Mentz, commanded by Gen. Roſſignoi, was attacked on the 14th ultimo, and driven as far as Pont de Ce, with the loſs of 1800 men killed, and a great number of wounded, and 11 pieces of cannon.

From ſome accounts received of the army of the Prince de Conde, dated Sept. 24, it appears that the Auſtrians, under gen. Wurmſer, were conſtantly engaged with the republicans on the 18th 19th and 20th ult. in which different actions the French are ſaid to have loſt between 3 and 4000 men, and the Auſtrians between 7 and 800.

From Angers, in La Vendee, we have advice that the royaliſts are triumphant. Dubayet, the republican gen. has been defeated at Roche ſur Yon, with the loſs of 4 pieces of cannon, and upwards of 600 men killed. Le Compte, another gen. was alſo defeated; and his army, conſiſting moſtly of peaſants, fell back to Lacon, where it is completely ſurrounded, and will be forced to ſurrender.

The Pruſſian army in the duchy of Deux Ponts, had obtained ſeveral ſignal advantages over the hordes of Sans Cullottes on 26th and 27th inſt.

Gen. Kalkreuth has taken the camp of Blieſcaſtle; and the French have evacuated Horaback, the camp of Schweigen, the poſt of Mittelback, the heights of Watweiler, and many other important ſtations on the mountains.

October 7.

On Saturday admiral Gardner arrived at the admiralty office, Charing-croſs, from Portſmouth.

Sir John Jervis leaves town this day for Portſmouth, to take the command of the fleet bound for the Weſt Indies.

The town and fortreſs of Lauterbourg, which has juſt opened its gates to the victorious allies, is a place of conſiderable ſtrength, ſituated at the diſtance of ten miles S. E. of Weiſſembourg. It was taken by the Auſtrians in the year of 1744.

The troops deſtined for the Weſt Indies, are to be carried out in 44 gun ſhips of war. This will be a great ſaving in the article of tranſports; for they will ſerve the double purpoſe of tranſports, and of ſtrengthening the naval force there.

The greateſt diſpatch and activity is employed to render the expedition complete in its equipment, and ſucceſsful in its operations. Both the admiralty and the war office have been unremittingly employed to give uncommon vigour to their reſpective departments.

The medical ſtaff appointed for the army under ſir Charles Grey, are gentlemen of great merit and experience. We may therefore hope, that from their proper treatment of diſeaſes incident to hot climates, the army will ſuffer as little as poſſible on that account.

General Houchard who has ſeen all his out-poſts driven, and his camp and artillery taken by the Prince de Coboürg, will be obliged to retreat, or ſurrender Maubeuge, and his army.

A letter from New-York ſays, that General Waſhington, Preſident of the United States of America, who exerts himſelf much to oppoſe the ſcheme of the French to embroil America with this country, by getting privateers fitted out there under French colours, has given notice to M. Genet, the French agent, that the produce of all prizes made from the Engliſh, by privateers fitted out in America, under the French flag, muſt be accounted for, and paid into the hands of the American government, to be made good to the legal owners thereof in England; and that, if this be not complied with in due time, he gives M. Genet to underſtand, that an account value of theſe prizes ſhall be taken, and the amount thereof deducted from the debt which America owes to France. M. Genet took this notice very unwillingly, and threatened to appeal to the people of the United States upon the ſubject; but was informed, that, if he had recourſe to ſuch meaſures, his future ſtay in that country would be interrupted, or rendered very unpleaſant to him.

Extract from a private letter from Paris.

"Every thing has taken a new aſpect in this city. We were for ſome time harraſſed with conſtant arreſtations, accuſations and executions, on one ſide, and on the other with accounts of towns taken, of defeats and rebellion. Now our governors ſeem to go on with vigour, although apparently cruel, but not more ſo than the dangerous ſituation of affairs requires.

"The requiſitions of the citizens to march to the different armies, have had a great effect. In the Convention nothing but bulletins of advantages are read from he different armies.

"Yeſterday we received the following details concerning Toulon:

"A diviſion of 6000 men of the army of Nice arrived at Soltiers, Nalette, and in the neighbourhood. The army of Carteaux is near Abagne and la Ciotat, the heights of which they occupy. The van of the firſt column encamped at Ciotat, conſiſts of about 700 men, and commanded by Mouret, advanced in order to reconnoitre beyond the defiles of Oullioules, a village at a league's diſtance from Toulon. At their arrival in that village, they found all the doors and windows ſhut, and every thing ſhewed the greateſt quiet and ſecurity.

"This van guard meeting with no enemy, paſſed through the village to within half a league of Toulon—the ſoldiers began to repoſe a little from their fatigue, when ſuddenly a party of Engliſh, who laid in ambuſh, fired upon them a very briſk diſcharge of muſquetry, which did no damage whatever. Our troops being in no favourable poſition retired, but were obliged to leave behind them two pieces of ſpiked cannon, for fear of being ſurrounded.

"When this corps on their retreat paſſed through Oullouiles, the inhabitants fired on them from the roofs and windows of the houſes, wounded 50 and killed 3; but having been in too ſmall a number to puniſh ſuch perfidy, they contented themſelves with halting behind the village, and ſending for a reinforcement: Carteaux ſent them 1600 men, who attacked the Engliſh on the third inſtant, who were poſted in the defiles, drove them before them, and reduced the village of Oullouiles to a heap of aſhes: the enemy had 500 killed, and almoſt as many wounded.

"Same letter ſtates, that a column of the army of Nice had captured on the 4th, three pieces of cannon from the Engliſh near La Valette; and that the latter had been purſued to the very walls of Toulon.

AUGUSTA, November 14.

On Saturday laſt the circuit court of the United States, commenced in this town. At the opening of the court, judge Cuſhing delivered to the grand jury a judicious and animating charge, relative to the duties pointed out to them by law, and dwelt much on the principles of our conſtitution, and the excellence of the laws founded on that conſtitution. A bill of indictment was preferred by the attorney-general of the United States, againſt Joſeph Rivers, Richard Seymour, Jeſſe Hunt, and Benjamin Putnam, for fitting out a privateer in the port of Savannah, under a French commiſſion, contrary to exiſting treaties between the United States and foreign powers, and alſo to the Preſident's proclamation; which was returned by the grand jury—a true bill.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) November 25.

We learn from Auguſta, that the trial of Joſeph Rivers, Richard Seymour, Jeſſe Hunt and Benjamin Putnam, againſt whom a true bill was found by the grand jury (as mentioned in this day's Gazette, under the Auguſta head) terminated on Saturday laſt, when the petit jury, at ten o'clock at night, brought in a verdict, contrary to the opinion of the judges, that the priſoners were not guilty.

Extract of a letter from Wilmington, N. C. received by the laſt poſt.

"A ſloop from Gaudaloupe has arrived here, belonging to Newbern; ſhe is an American veſſel, and was taken by a Britiſh privateer; but the prize maſter, finding he could not get her into any Britiſh port, owing to her having ſprung a leak, gave her up to the captain; they have put the prize-maſter in gaol."

WINCHESTER, November 9.

Abſtract of intelligence from the Weſtern Country.

On the 24th ult. the corps of militia under General Seveir returned from a ſucceſsful tour through part of the Lower Cherokee Towns, having deſtroyed two principal Settlements, and a great deal of corn. A detachment of one hundred men was ſent to burn a Town at a diſtance, the Indians met them in force; an action enſued which laſted about fifteen minutes, the Indians not being able to withſtand the well directed fire of our Rifle Men, fled in confuſion, leaving nine dead on the ground, the trails of blood of the wounded were numerous: our men had three killed and ſeveral wounded.

This viſit into the center of the Cherokee Settlements, probably will have a good tendency to awe the Southern Indians the remainder of the year, and keep them from ſending aid to the Indian army on the Miami of the Lake.

The American regulars, when they arrived at Fort Jefferſon, were ſomething over 3000 men, nearly 1000 Kentucky militia well mounted followed; this force it is hoped will leſſon the vindictive diſpoſition of the northward Indians.

TO THE PUBLIC.

AGREEABLY to the promiſe that was publiſhed on the 6th inſtant, I ſhall now proceed to declare the facts, relative to Mr. Genet's converſation with me, in the caſe of the *Little Democrat*.

I feel, indeed, the indelicacy of diſcloſing, what may appear, in ſome reſpects, to be an official, and, in others, a private, communication; but the anxiety, which the Public mind has experienced on the ſubject; the miſapprehenſions, which have prevailed; and the example, which is derived from the conduct of all the other perſons, who have been involved in the diſcuſſion; will, I think, be deemed a ſufficient juſtification of the liberty, that I find it neceſſary to take.

Late in the evening of Saturday, the —— day of July laſt, I was informed, that the Little Democrat (whoſe war, like equipments, in oppoſition to the declared neutrality of the port, had before attracted the attention of government) would ſail in the courſe of the enſuing morning. Having immediately communicated this information to the governor, I received inſtructions to prepare for calling out a par-

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those having demands againſt the ſaid eſtate are requeſted to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, unto BENJAMIN KEYSER,
December 9, 1793. † Executor.

offering the hoſtile Indians, if they ſhould come to terms of accommodation, the guarantee of the United States againſt any impoſitions of her citizens. The commiſ-

The reading of the correſpondence between the federal government and the Britiſh Miniſter was concluded.

ther cauſe, from diſcharging the functions of his office—with directions to report their opinion thereupon to the Houſe.

ty of the militia, to prevent, at all events, the departure of the veſſel; but, on my ſuggeſting, that the neceſſity of purſuing hoſtile meaſures, might, probably, be ſuperceded, by an application to the diſcretion of the French miniſter, I was directed to wait upon that gentleman, with an overture for an amicable arrangement, before the party ſhould be ſummoned to parade.

It was about 11 o'clock at night, when I arrived at Mr. Genet's houſe. Mr. Paſchall withdrew from the room, into which I was introduced, ſoon after I entered it; but Mr. Bernonville and Mr. Dupont remained there, during the whole of my viſit.

I apologiſed for ſo unſeaſonable an intruſion; and lamented that my errand was not of an agreeable import. I ſtated the nature, extent, and obligation, of the inſtructions, which the Governor had received from the Preſident, for the purpoſe of preſerving the neutrality of the United States, within the juriſdiction of Pennſylvania; and I deſcribed the circumſtances, that rendered the Little Democrat an object of thoſe inſtructions; as well as the recent intelligence of her intention to leave the port; which the governor was bound to prevent. I mentioned, however, that the governor was deſirous to avoid the uſe of any compulſory means on the occaſion; and, therefore, as the allegation, which had been made, that the veſſel belonged to the republic of France, and not to individuals, might produce an exception from the general rule, in her favor, he would chearfully rely on the miniſter's engagement, that ſhe ſhould not depart, 'till there was an opportunity of conſulting the Preſident (who was then, I believe, on his way from Mount Vernon to the city of Philadelphia) upon the merits of this particular caſe.

This repreſentation was ſcarcely delivered, when Mr. Genet exclaimed with great vehemence, "that the proceeding was very extraordinary, improper, and unjuſt. He thought that his uniform acquieſence in the wiſhes of the government (inſtanced in the ſurrender of the Grange, &c.) had not merited this return; which he ſaid, however, ſhould regulate his conduct in future. He expreſſed ſurprize, that the firſt intimation which was given of the matter, ſhould be accompanied with a threat. He complained in ſtrong terms, and with many angry epithets, of the ill treatment that he had received from ſome of the officers of the general government, which he contraſted with the cordial attachment that was expreſſed by the people at large, for his nation. He aſcribed the conduct of thoſe officers to principles inimical to the cauſe of France and liberty. He expreſſed apprehenſions, that owing to their influence, even the Preſident had, in that reſpect, been miſled He obſerved, with conſiderable emphaſis, that the Preſident was not the ſovereign of the country; for he could not legiſlate on general ſubjects; nor could he declare war, or make peace; that Congreſs, the depoſitary of thoſe powers, was the only conſtituted body, that could, on the part of the United States, give a conſtitutional interpretation (poſſibly involving the queſtion of war or peace) to the terms of the treaty; that it was, therefore, the duty of the Preſident, (a duty of which he had frequently preſſed a performance) to have convened Congreſs, before he ventured to decide, by the proclamation of neutrality, upon the general relation between America and the belligerent powers; or to prohibit, by his inſtructions to the ſtate governors, the enjoyment of the particular rights, which France claimed under the expreſs ſtipulations of the Treaty. He urged, that the powers which he had received from his conſtituents, gave him no latitude upon the point now in controverſy; that the privilege to arm & equip their veſſels was deemed by them indiſputable; founded upon the plain meaning of the 22d article of the treaty of commerce; and that he could not therefore, enter into any arrangement, which might appear as a waiver of that privilege. He inſiſted that the Preſident's conſtruction was neither juſt, nor obligatory; that notwithſtanding the exiſting cauſes, which would warrant an abrupt departure, his regard for the people of America would induce him to remain here, amidſt the inſults and diſguſts that he daily ſuffered in his official character from the public officers, 'till the meeting of Congreſs. He ſpoke of publiſhing his correſpondence with the officers of government, together with a general narrative of his proceedings: and he ſaid, that if Congreſs agreed in the opinions, and ſupported the meaſures, of the Preſident, in relation to the Republic of France, he would certainly then withdraw, conſcious of having diſcharged his duty, & leave the diſpute to be finally adjuſted by the two nations themſelves."

As ſoon as I could obtain an opportunity, I recalled Mr. Genet's attention to the immediate object of my viſit: but he peremptorily refuſed to enter into any engagement, for ſuſpending the departure of the Little Democrat; and added, in a manner, which I thought intemperate, that "he hoped no attempt to ſeize her would be made; for, as ſhe belonged to the republic, ſhe muſt defend the honor of her Flag, and would certainly repel force by force."

Such was Mr. Genet's converſation with me: and, it will be allowed, that, although I am reſponſible for the fidelity of the recital, I am not reſponſible for any inference, which has been, or may be, drawn, from the facts that it contains.

My report to the Governor, on the ſame night, and to Mr. Jefferſon on the ſucceeding morning, correſponded, as preciſely as I can repeat it, with the account which I have now given; and I well remember, that Mr. Jefferſon's relation of the diſcourſe, that paſſed in his ſubſequent interview with Mr. Genet, on the ſame occaſion, ſo nearly correſponded with my report, that the ſimilarity became a matter of remark with the Governor and Mr. Jefferſon, as well as with me.

But it will be expected, perhaps, that I ſhould give a more direct reply to the ſpecific charge, which ſtates, that I had reported to the Governor, and communicated to Mr. Jefferſon, "that Mr. Genet had declared, that he would appeal from the Preſident to the People."

Upon enquiry, I find, that the Governor thinks, that I made uſe of the word appeal, towards the cloſe of my report, in this manner:—"that, if, after the buſineſs was laid before Congreſs, Mr. Genet did not receive ſatisfaction, on behalf of his nation, he would publiſh his appeal, withdraw, and leave the governments themſelves to ſettle the diſpute." The word *appeal*, appears, however, in my opinion, to be more applicable to thoſe facts, which repreſent, that Mr. Genet, controverting the juſtice and force of the Preſident's deciſions on the treaty, &c. declared a determination to addreſs Congreſs on the ſubject: but, in either place, if it is not conſtrued neceſſarily to import, that I heard a declaration from Mr. Genet, "that he would appeal from the Preſident to the People," I am content to admit the expreſſion as mine.

But I am, likewiſe, appriſed, that ſoon after the tranſaction; when, however, the report was circulating, that Mr. Genet had uſed the expreſſion in queſtion; when it was reported to have been uſed by him in his converſation with Mr. Jefferſon; and when Mr. Jefferſon thought it proper to remove impreſſions made by that circumſtance in the report; he ſtated, in an official memorandum, that Mr. Genet's declaration, of an intention to appeal from the Preſident to the People, was not expreſſed to him, but to me. Whether Mr. Jefferſon employed the language of his own inference from my recital, on the occaſion; or adopted the language of the current rumour; I will not attempt to diſcuſs: but, if, in the ſame early ſtage of the buſineſs, I had alſo enjoyed the means of explanation; I, like Mr. Jefferſon, ſhould then have ſaid, what I ſaid the moment I heard the ſuggeſtion, applied to me; what I have ſince taken every proper opportunity of ſaying; and what I now moſt ſolemnly ſay, that Mr. Genet never did, in his converſation with me, declare "that he would appeal from the Preſident to the People;" or that he would make any other appeal, which conveyed to my mind, the idea of exciting inſurrection and tumult.

Upon the whole, as my communications to the Governor and Mr. Jefferſon, were of an official & confidential nature, I think, that I have cauſe to complain; and the candour of others will induce them to lament; that I was not perſonally conſulted (which common courteſy, as well as common caution, might have dictated) before Mr. Hamilton & Mr. Knox (who had daily opportunities of ſeeing me) undertook to propagate the report, connected with my name; or, at leaſt, before Mr. Jay and Mr. King, undertook to vouch for its authenticity. The moſt attentive hearer, may ſometimes miſconceive the ideas of the perſon who addreſſes him: the moſt upright narrator can ſeldom adhere ſtrictly to the language of his author: And I am not aware of any juſt purpoſe, which could require, that the ſentiment, which has been circulated, ſhould be immutably fixed; or that the form of words, in which it is cloathed, ſhould be irrevocably preſcribed.

A. J. DALLAS.

Philadelphia, 7th December, 1793.

To ſold by private ſale,

A VALUABLE FORGE, in the townſhip of Dover, in the county of Monmouth, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, known by the name of the Federal Forge. It is built on an excellent ſtream, one of the branches of Toms river. There is likewiſe a good ſaw-mill, with two ſaws, on the premiſes, from which boards are frequently rafted to the public landings on Toms river, which is about nine miles diſtance, from whence iron and lumber may be eaſily conveyed to New-York or Philadelphia, by water. There is a good two ſtory frame dwelling houſe, with two rooms below and four above, with a good log kitchen and a frame ſtore houſe at the end of the dwelling houſe, and fourteen comfortable log dwelling houſes, convenient for work people, a large coal-houſe, waggon-houſe, blackſmith's ſhop, with a good ſet of tools, convenient ſtables, ſufficient for 20 horſes, with ſeveral other convenient buildings. There is in ſaid forge three fires, with one hammer, and a large quantity of good ore, within three miles of the forge, and in a very plentiful part of the country for timber ſuitable for ſawing or coal, and about twelve miles from Hanover furnace, where pigs may be got on reaſonable terms, if the purchaſer ſhould incline to work them. Alſo, a conſiderable ſhare, in propriety or untaken up lands, of which there are great quantities adjoining the forge tract; it is allowed to be as good an out-let for cattle and hogs, as any in the ſtate; they are frequently killed fat out of the woods; a conſiderable quantity of ſwamp, which, it is thought, would make good meadow, if improved, ſeveral acres of which are cleared, fenced, and ſowed with graſs ſeed, that makes a very good appearance; the whole improvements have been made within about four years, except the ſaw-mill, which is good and ſtrong. There is at preſent on the bank a large ſtock of coal and ore, ſufficient to make 40 or 50 tons of bar iron, with about 20 tons of anconies and bar iron, and ſome proviſions and ſhop goods, all which will be ſold with the forge, if it ſuits the purchaſer, and a conſiderable quantity of wood already cut. It is thought to be an advantageous place for making iron. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes. The terms of payment will be made eaſy to ſuit the conveniency of the purchaſer.

DAVID WRIGHT.

12 mo. 2d, 1793. 12w

Eight Dollars Reward.

ABSCONDED from the ſervice of the ſubſcriber, on the night of the 28th ultimo, a Negro Girl, named NANCY, about 20 years old, and 5 feet high. She took with her ſundry apparel, the particulars of which cannot be aſcertained, excepting a red and white calico gown of a large figure, a black ſattin bonnet, and a pair of new leather ſhoes. She lately belonged to Mr. Marr, of Northampton county, in this ſtate, who ſold her time to the ſubſcriber, and as her mother lives, or did then live, with the ſaid Marr, it is ſuſpected ſhe has gone that way, as ſhe has been heard to ſay ſhe intended to ſee her mother this winter. She is very artful, and of impudent ſpeech and behaviour. Whoever apprehends the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures her, ſo that ſhe may be recovered by her maſter, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and all reaſonable charges.

MATTHIAS HARRISON.

Northern-Liberties, Ridge road, Nov. 20.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

DECEMBER, 1793.] THE [NUMBER 3309.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1793.

The ſale of the following Eſtate was unavoidably poſtponed on account of the late illneſs in Philadelphia.

To be ſold at public vendue,

THIS EVENING, at 6 o'clock, at the Merchants' Coffee-houſe, in Second-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, ſubject to the leaſes of the preſent tenants, which will expire on the 25th day of March next,

MOORE-HALL,

The eſtate of the late William Moore, Eſq; SITUATE upon the river Schuylkill, in the townſhip of Charleſtown, in the county of Cheſter, diſtant twenty-three miles from this city. The eſtate conſiſts of upwards of five hundred acres of choice LAND, three hundred of which are arable, the remainder is wood land and meadow---the manſion houſe is ſpacious, convenient and airy, ſituated upon a high and healthy ſpot, commanding a moſt delightful view; the barn is very large, the ſtables and offices are commodious. There is a valuable griſt-mill on the premiſes near the manſion houſe, on a never-failing ſtream called Pickering, running through the eſtate, and watering a great body of meadow; this ſtream empties itſelf into the Schuylkill in front of the houſe; it formerly ſupplied water for a ſaw-mill, which might be replaced, with much eaſe, at a ſmall expence, and carried on advantageouſly.

The original tract is now divided into three diſtinct farms, with a competent portion of arable land, wood land and meadow to each. Independent of the manſion houſe, and the improvements upon the tract annexed thereto, there are two excellent ſtone houſes, occupied by the tenants of the two other farms, with new barns and ſtables.

Every part of this property is in high condition, and thorough repair, and has increaſed very conſiderably in value by the improvements of the navigation of the river Schuylkill.

Any perſon inclining to treat for the premiſes, previous to the day fixed for the public ſale, may know the terms by applying to LEWIS WEISS, or to PETER MILLER, in this city, or at the manſion houſe, at Moore-Hall.

Philadelphia, 18th December, 1793.

To be ſold by public vendue,

on Wedneſday, the 18th of December next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants coffee-houſe in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

A PLANTATION, containing 370 acres of land, with two dwelling houſes and a barn, about eight miles from Chriſtiana bridge, on the great road leading from thence through Newark to Lancaſter, adjoining land of Benjamin and John Chamlers; the beſt of this land lays at ſome diſtance from the road, on each ſide; there is on ſaid place a large orchard of good fruit, about 15 acres of watered meadow, and about 5 or 6 more that has been watered, but the water courſes have been ſuffered to fill up; a conſiderable quantity more might be made at a moderate expence, as there is a ſpring in almoſt every field; about 90 acres of wood land, ſuppoſed to be ſufficient for fencing and fire wood, lime may be had at different kilns within about 4 miles, and is convenient to places of different denominations of worſhip. The above premiſes is apprehended to be a ſuitable ſituation for a tavern, or a wet and dry good ſtore, as there is an eaſy and cheap conveyance by water to Chriſtiana bridge from Philadelphia, the land carriage being but 8 miles. For further particulars, enquire of Benjamin Chamlers, adjoining the premiſes, or of Samuel Davis, hatter, in North Third, between Arch and Race ſtreets, No. 91.

WILLIAM SHANNON, Auctioneer.

Conditions of Sale. One half the purchaſe money to be paid down, one fourth in a twelve month, and the remainder in two years from the day of ſale, paying intereſt, and giving ſecurity. Poſſeſſion to be given the 25th of March next.

Nov. 30. tf.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold, by T. DOBSON, H. & P. RICE, W. WOODHOUSE, and the Printers hereof,

The Firſt Volume of the

AMERICAN REVOLUTION,

Written in the ſtyle of Antient Hiſtory, neatly bound and lettered, price 3 Quarters of a Dollar. The Second Volume will ſoon be put to the Preſs. Dec. 10, 1793.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Evan James, late of the townſhip of Radnor, in the county of Delaware, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, before the 1ſt day of February next, to *

NATHANIEL JONES, or } Adminiſtrators.
HUGH DE HAVEN, }

December 10, 1793.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOSEPH KEYSER, of the city of Philadelphia, Grocer, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and all thoſe having demands againſt the ſaid eſtate are requeſted to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, unto BENJAMIN KEYSER,

December 9, 1793. † Executor.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And now ſelling, wholeſale or retail, by

Hall & Sellers, No. 51,

High-ſtreet,

Poor Richard's

ALMANACK,

For the Year 1794:

Containing, beſides the uſual Aſtronomical Calculations, a variety of uſeful and entertaining Matter, in Proſe and Verſe.

WILLIAM ADCOCK,

No. 52, South-eaſt corner of Second and Market-ſtreets,

HAS FOR SALE,

A LARGE Aſſortment of CARPETS and CARPETING, juſt come to hand; as alſo a General Aſſortment of other GOODS, as uſual. Ten CITY LOTS to be ſold, on Lombard-ſtreet, beginning at Eleventh-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, December 10, 1793. †

One Dollar Reward,

STRAYED away, ſome time ago, from the ſubſcriber, a light red COW, about 4 years old, and ſuppoſed to be with Calf when ſhe went away. Branded on both horns with the letter R. Whoever returns ſaid Cow to her owner, or gives information where ſhe may be found, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges.

JOSEPH RAKESTRAW.

December 9. No. 138, Arch-ſtreet.

THE ſubſcriber warns the public againſt crediting any perſon or perſons on his account, as he is determined to pay no debts but of his own contracting; alſo againſt dealing for any of his effects or property with any perſon but himſelf.

WILLIAM KIMBLE.

December 4th. 1793. ‡

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Marple townſhip, Delaware county, about the latter end of Auguſt laſt, a Black HORSE, about 14 hands high, has a large ſtar in his forehead, and two white feet, and is hipſhotten. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

CHARLES CAREY.

December 10, 1793. *

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wedneſday, December 4.

In committee of the whole, Mr. Trumbull in the chair—

The following reſolution was moved and agreed to, "That it is the opinion of this committee, that a reſpectful addreſs ought to be preſented to the Preſident, in anſwer to his addreſs to both houſes at the commencement of the ſeſſion—with aſſurances that this houſe will take into their ſerious conſideration the important matters recommended to their attention.

The houſe adopted this reſolution, and Meſſrs. Madiſon, Sedgwick, Watts, Hartley, and Smith of Maryland, were appointed to draft the anſwer.

A petition was preſented from Henry Latimer, a candidate for a ſeat in the houſe from the ſtate of Delaware, ſetting forth, that the return of John Patton from that ſtate is illegal—read and laid on the table.

The following motion laid on the table yeſterday by Mr Smith S. C. was called up by that gentleman—That a committee be appointed to report a bill empowering the Preſident to convene the legiſlature at any other place than that to which they may have adjourned.

The queſtion was, Will the houſe now proceed to the conſideration of the motion—after a few obſervations from two or three members, the queſtion was put and paſſed in the negative.

A communication was received from the war department, conſiſting of a copy of the inſtructions given to the commiſſioners for treating with the Indians north of the Ohio; the journal of thoſe commiſſioners, and a liſt of the officers in the ſervice of the United States.

Some objection was at firſt made to reading the two firſt communications, but was afterwards waved.

The inſtructions were then read. They premiſe, that it appears a great majority of the people of the United States are averſe to the Indian war, and wiſh for peace with the ſavages if it can be obtained on juſt and honourable terms. They contemplate the treaty at Fort-Harmar as valid, and the ſales made there, good. They propoſe offering the hoſtile Indians, if they ſhould come to terms of accommodation, the guarantee of the United States againſt any impoſitions of her citizens. The commiſſioners were empowered to promiſe 50,000 dollars worth of goods, and an annual preſent of 10,000 dollars, if the hoſtile tribes ſhould agree to terms. They were inſtructed to prevent if poſſible a confederacy of the Indians; to ſecure and explain the nature of our right of pre-emption to their lands, and to admit no Britiſh agents to the treaty as mediators; they might, however, attend the treaty as ſpectators as the United States, wiſhing to deal fairly with the Indian tribes, and ſecure an honourable peace, did not care who witneſſed the tranſaction.

Some objections were ſtarted to reading the Journal with open galleries until the nature of it was known. After a ſhort converſation upon the propriety of reading it privately, a motion to adjourn was made and carried.

Thurſday, December 5.

The journal of the Commiſſioners for treating with the Indians was read.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident, communicating ſundry papers relative to our European connections, and alſo the reſult of the proceedings of the commiſſioners appointed to ſettle the accounts of the United States with the individual ſtates.

The firſt ſet of papers is introduced by the meſſage inſerted in our laſt.

Mr. Madiſon reported the draft of an anſwer to the addreſs of the Preſident.

The remainder of the time, this day, was employed in the reading of the papers received from the Preſident, which are voluminous.

Friday, December 6.

Mr Clark preſented a petition, praying for the renewal of a loſt certificate. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Smith, S. C. of the committee of elections, reported, that all the members whoſe credentials had been referred to them were duly returned, with one exception only, that of a member from Delaware, againſt the legality of whoſe election, a proteſt had been entered by a canditate for the ſame ſeat.

In committee of the whole, Mr. Trumbull in the chair, on the draft of an anſwer to the Preſident's addreſs. This draft was reported by the committee without amendment, and the report adopted by the houſe.

Saturday, December 7.

This day the houſe waited on the Preſident of the United States, when their Speaker preſented the addreſs in anſwer to his ſpeech at the opening of the ſeſſion. [*For the addreſs and the Anſwer of the Preſident, ſee our laſt week's Gazette.*]

A communication was received from the Treaſurer of the United States, with a copy of his accounts.

The reading of the communications of the Preſident engaged the attention of the Houſe till the adjournment.

Monday, December 9.

The report of the Treaſurer of the United States, on motion of Mr. Sedgwick, was ordered to be printed.

The reading of the correſpondence between the federal government and the Miniſter of the French Republic, was concluded.

The reading of the correſpondence between the federal government and the Miniſter of the Court of Great-Britain, was then begun, and uninterruptedly continued, until a few minutes before adjournment, when

Mr. Smith, S. C. one of the committee of elections, reported a ſtate of matters complained of in the petition of Mr. Ranſelaer, a candidate from the ſtate of New-York, for the ſeat to which Mr. Van Allen has been returned. He alſo, in the name of the committee, requeſted the Houſe would determine the mode of aſcertaining the facts ſtated in the ſaid petition.

Mr. Boudinot moved to leave it to the committee to report the mode of aſcertaining thoſe facts.

Some obſervations on this ſubject were made by ſeveral members, but a motion being made to adjourn, which was carried, precluded any deciſion.

Tueſday, December 10.

The houſe reſumed the reading of the correſpondence between the government and the Miniſter from the Court of Great-Britain.

The great outlines of this very intereſting correſpondence will ſufficiently appear in the debates which it muſt occaſion.

A few minutes before adjournment a ſecond reading of the petition of Henry Latimer was called for, and it was then referred to the committee of elections.

Wedneſday, December 11.

The reading of the correſpondence between the federal government and the Britiſh Miniſter was concluded.

On motion of Mr. Smith, of South-Carolina, it was unanimouſly agreed, that when the houſe adjourn, they do adjourn till Friday Thurſday being appointed by the Governor of this ſtate as a day of Thankſgiving, Humiliation and Prayer.

On motion of the ſame gentleman, ſeconded by Mr. Dayton, the houſe went into committee of the whole, on the Preſident's ſpeech—Various motions were made by different members, relative to that part of the ſpeech in which the Preſident ſuggeſts the propriety of placing the United States in a complete ſtate of defence—it appeared, on the whole of the obſervations which were offered on this important ſubject, that the general diſpoſition of the houſe will lead to a concurrence of opinion with the executive—The reſult of the converſation reſpecting the buſineſs was, the adoption of a motion made by Mr. Smith, of South-Carolina, That a committee be appointed to conſider and report whether any and what amendments are neceſſary in the militia law—and a motion by Mr. Giles—That a committee be appointed to report a bill for the completion and better ſupport of the military eſtabliſhment of the United States—Mr. Parker gave notice, that he ſhould on Friday next offer the following motion, viz. Reſolved, That immediate proviſion be made for the ſecurity of the ports and harbours of the United States, and that a committee be appointed to report the moſt expeditious, and efficacious means for the attainment of this end.

A motion was made and agreed to, that a committee be appointed to report what amendments are neceſſary, in the poſt office law.

The committee then reported the three reſolutions agreed to, and obtained leave to ſit again.

The houſe adopted the report, and appointed committees.

On motion, the committee of elections was authoriſed to ſend for perſons, papers and records, in order to aſſiſt their enquiries.

A communication was received from the Treaſurer of the United States, with his ſpecie account. Ordered to be printed.

A committee was appointed to report ſuch laws as have or will ſhortly expire.

Mr. Clark gave notice that he would move for the appointment of a committee to report a bill to eſtabliſh an uniform ſyſtem of bankruptcy.

The ſame member alſo gave notice that he would move for the appointment of a committee to bring in a bill for the renewal of deſtroyed certificates.

Mr. Parker gave notice that he would move for a committee to bring in a bill for the relief of ſick and wounded ſeamen.

Friday, December 13.

In committee of the whole, on the Preſident's ſpeech, Mr. Trumbull in the chair.

Mr. Parker's motion relative to proviſions for the defence of the ports and harbours was taken into conſideration. After a ſhort diſcuſſion of the ſubject, on motion of Mr Dayton, and by conſent of the original mover, the reſolution was amended by extending the proviſion to the ſea-coaſts of the United States. Some objections being made to any ſudden deciſion, Mr. Parker conſented that the motion ſhould lie on the table for the preſent—no other motion being before the committee, they roſe and reported progreſs, and had leave to ſit again.

Mr. Greenup gave notice that on Monday next he ſhould call up a reſolution, which he had laid on the table, for placing certain perſons on the penſion liſt.

On motion of Mr. Boudinot, the reſolution laid on the table by his colleague, Mr. Clark, that a committee ſhould be appointed to prepare and report a bill for eſtabliſhing an uniform ſyſtem of bankruptcy throughout the United States, was taken into conſideration and agreed to—and a committee of ſeven appointed.

Another motion by that gentleman was alſo agreed to, That a committee be appointed to prepare and bring in a bill to make proviſion for the renewal of loſt certificates—a committee of three was appointed, viz. Mr. Lee, Mr. Coffin, and Mr. Wingate.

On motion, it was agreed, that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill for the relief of ſick and wounded ſeamen—a committee of three was accordingly appointed.

Mr. Smith, of South-Carolina, laid the following motion on the table:

That a committee be appointed to take into conſideration, the ſituation of any Judge of the United States, who may be diſqualified by bodily infirmity, or any other cauſe, from diſcharging the functions of his office—with directions to report their opinion thereupon to the Houſe.

Monday, December 16.

A letter was read from the ſecretary of the treaſury requeſting an inveſtigation of the tranſactions in his department, which the late period of the laſt ſeſſion, when the object was brought into view, did not allow to be ſo full as to be perfectly ſatisfactory.

Mr. Giles moved ſundry reſolutions to bring forward ſuch an examination. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) called up the motion for the appointment of a committee, to make proviſion for the caſe of a judge rendered unable to attend the duties of his office from ſickneſs or other diſqualifying cauſe. A committee of ſeven was appointed to conſider the ſubject, and alſo ſome other objects relative to the judiciary ſyſtem.

A communication was received from the war department, with an account of the ſtate of military ſtores and ammunition in the United States, and ſome documents relative to the ſituation of the frontier ſouth of the Ohio. The papers relative to the firſt object were read with cloſed galleries.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, communicating ſundry papers relative to Spaniſh affairs.

Another meſſage was received from the Preſident, with documents relative to a negociation with the Emperor of Morocco and Dey of Algiers.

The remainder of the ſitting was employed in reading the communications from the executive.

LEGISLATURE *of* PENNSYLVANIA.

The ADDRESS of the Senate to Thomas Mifflin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania.

SIR,

With ſincerity we aſſure you, that the feelings of the Senate of Pennſylvania are in uniſon with thoſe which your addreſs, at the opening of the preſent ſeſſion, has pathetically expreſſed, reſpecting the calamity that recently afflicted the city of Philadelphia. We bow, with equal ſubmiſſion, to the diſpenſations of Providence; and unite with you, not only in congratulations on the reſtoration of the public health, but, likewiſe, in a cordial acknowledgment of the meritorious ſervices of the citizens, whoſe fortitude and philanthropy have ſo eſſentially contributed to alleviate the ſufferings of the poor and afflicted.

The pious object of the proclamation, iſſued upon this awful occaſion, we approve with unanimity, and ſhall ſupport with becoming zeal: And, while we take into conſideration the various objects, which you have preſented to our view, you may rely upon a liberal attention, as well to the claims which humanity ſuggeſts, as to the regulations which policy preſcribes.

In diſcharging our public duties, indeed, it muſt ever be a great ſatisfaction to reflect, that our conſtituents are ready to give a favourable conſtruction to our actions; and that experience juſtifies our reliance on a diligent and beneficial co operation of the Executive Authority.

By order of the Senate,
ANTHONY MORRIS, Speaker.
In Senate, Dec. 10th, 1793.

December 11.

The anſwer of the Houſe of Repreſentatives to the Governor's addreſs, was read the ſecond time, and adopted as follows, to wit.

To Thomas Mifflin, Governor of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania.

Sir,

Whilſt we participate in the ſatisfaction you have expreſſed at the extinction of a diſeaſe ſo terrifying in its progreſs, and ſo mortal in its effect, as that which has ſo recently threatened deſolation to the capital of our ſtate, we muſt alſo join you in the warmeſt tribute of applauſe to the magnanimity of thoſe citizens, whoſe fortitude and philanthropy have been ſo uſefully exerted to relieve the miſeries of poverty and ſtem the torrent of diſeaſe.

Fully ſenſible that a recurrence of calamity can alone be prevented by the will of the Almighty power, who permitted, and, at a period when all human aid appeared unavailing, was pleaſed to reſtrain the ravages of an infectious diſeaſe, we conceive it neceſſary, not only by thankſgiving and prayer, to teſtify a ſenſe of the extent of his mercies, and the humility of our hearts, but feel a hope that upon our repentance, he will bleſs the meaſures we may feel it a duty to adopt on this intereſting ſubject of our deliberations.

As we ardently wiſhed the bleſſings of peace ſhould be extended to the remoteſt citizens of the Union, ſo we deeply regret the unſucceſsful iſſue of the endeavours made by the general government to obtain and ſecure them.

The ſcene of buſineſs which the records of the legiſlature, your former communications, and the exigencies of the preſent occaſion, offer to our view, is at once arduous and extenſive: We contemplate it, however, with confidence, and undertake it with alacrity; well knowing, that as long as our endeavours are ſincerely directed to promote the welfare of our conſtituents, we ſhall never want their ſupport, and we truſt never fail to obtain your concurrence.

Three gentlemen were appointed to preſent the ſame.

To the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania.

The addreſs and petition of the people called Quakers.

As it has graciouſly pleaſed the Supreme Lord of the univerſe, who is the diſpenſer of life, health and happineſs to individuals and nations, to ſtay, for the preſent, the late awful diſpenſation of diſeaſe and mortality, which prevailed in this city and ſuburbs; it becomes the ſolemn duty of all ranks of the people, with reverence and humility, to acknowledge his infinite compaſſion and goodneſs, and with one accord to evidence the ſincerity of our gratitude, by an unreſerved obedience to all his divine precepts and commands;—for however ſpecious the adopted language of our prayers, confeſſions and thankſgivings may appear in the eyes of men, if they are not accompanied with fruits meet for repentance, they will be unavailing and exceptionable, to a being of purity and unlimited knowledge, who underſtandeth the moſt ſecret motions and thoughts of the heart, and we may deſervedly incur the like rejection that in former ages was declared in his name, by an inſpired prophet, to a people on whom he had conferred diſtinguiſhed bleſſings, of which they were ungrateful receivers.—"When ye ſpread forth your hands, I will hide mine eyes from you, yea, when ye make many prayers, I will not hear." Iſa. I xv.

Under theſe conſiderations, and a ſorrowful reflection on the extravagance and enormities which have been introduced into the city and country, we are invited, by motives of duty, to ſolicit your ſerious attention to the laws that have been enacted for the ſuppreſſion of vice and immorality, and to revive and amend them, in terms ſo clear and explicit, that they may effectually anſwer the good purpoſes intended, in regulating the manners and morals of the people over whom you are elected guardians; to promote their real welfare and happineſs much depends on your wiſe and vigorous exertions in the cauſe of religion and righteouſneſs; and we ſeriouſly wiſh you may ſo conduct the important concerns committed to your truſt, both in a public capacity, and by example in private life, as to obviate all occaſions of remark "that the leaders of the people have cauſed them to err."

It may not be impertinent or unſeaſonable to bring into the view of our legiſlators, and others entruſted with power, the juſt ſenſe entertained by a public body in the year 1774, of what was eſſential to public virtue, and the national proſperity, when they aſſociated and declared their firm agreement, under the ſacred ties of virtue, honor and love of their country, to diſcountenance and diſcourage every ſpecies of extravagance and diſſipation, eſpecially all horſe racing, all kinds of gaming, cockfighting, exhibitions of ſhews, plays, and other expenſive diverſions, and entertainments, to promote economy and induſtry in their ſeveral ſtations.

We conſider the ſacred ties of virtue to be immutable, at all times obligatory, and therefore the people of all ranks are as loudly as ever called upon to revere and maintain them.

In an eſpecial manner we requeſt you to take into your ſerious deliberation, the deſtructive tendency of theatrical entertainments, or ſtage plays, which, there is reaſon to fear, without your legiſlative intervention, will be revived and encreaſed; the baneful effects of them, by introducing infidelity, proſligacy and licentiouſneſs, have been lamentably manifeſted; nor are we ſingular in our judgment of theſe pernicious amuſements, it being well known that men moſt eminent for piety and virtue, in different ages and of various countries and denominations, have condemned them, as obviouſly poiſonous and corrupting to the ſentiments and morals of the young and inexperienced, and others who frequent them, impreſſing their minds with deluſive, irreligious, romantic and lewd ideas—in which light we conſider them, and as totally repugnant to the holy example and doctrine of Chriſt Jeſus, our Saviour, and his faithful followers, and conſequently ſubverſive of thoſe Chriſtian and ſocial virtues, which are the baſis and preſervation of every good government.

We therefore earneſtly entreat you to exert the power with which you are inveſted, for the abſolute ſuppreſſion and prohibition of thoſe injurious and reproachful exhibitions in this city and ſtate; adverting alſo to the divers evils before rehearſed, and providing bye-laws againſt the ſins of curſing, ſwearing and drunkenneſs; likewiſe for a decent and religious obſervance of that day which is ſet apart by law, and the general conſent of the profeſſions of Chriſtianity, as a day of reſt, and for the performance of divine ſervice, but by great numbers is proſtituted to the purpoſes of idleneſs, pleaſure and diſſipation--to which, and the encreaſe of poor, and the ruin of many families, the numerous houſes licenſed for entertainment, in and about this city and other parts of this ſtate, very much contribute, as do the many tippling houſes and dram ſhops, which are altogether unneceſſary, and promotive of intoxication and revelling, being frequently kept open on the firſt day of the week.

Multipled have been the bleſſings of our moſt bountiful Benefactor, to the people of this land; and many his providential interpoſitions, when deſolation has threatened; but ingratitude for theſe mercies hath too generally prevailed. The awful manner in which the metropolis has been lately viſited, and the deſolation of war and bloodſhed that continue on our borders, are renewed calls on the inhabitants of all degrees, to awaken to righteouſneſs. Objects claiming our ſympathy and commiſeration are numerous. That in this exerciſe and other chriſtian virtues, all may find ample employment for their ſubſtance, according to their abilities; and being thus employed during the ſhort ſpace of time, which God, of his infinite mercy, may grant us, we ſhall have reaſon to hope he will vouchſafe his bleſſing, and continue his paternal care over the city and country; without which, neither individuals or communities can ever be happy.

Signed in and on behalf of a meeting appointed to repreſent our religious Society in Pennſylvania, &c. held the ſecond day of the Twelfth Month, 1793.

JOHN DRINKER, Clerk.

Mr. Pemberton was admitted to the bar of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of this ſtate, where he read the foregoing addreſs; after which it was read by the Clerk, and ordered to be laid on the table.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18.

According to ſome letters from England lately received, many of the people of that country are exceedingly diſſatisfied with the adminiſtration of their government, particularly on account of the war—and in conſequence that the ſpirit of emigration is ſpreading ſo rapidly, that it is expected to equal thoſe made to America in the time of the Stuarts—Every event in the European world, however adverſe to the people there, appears pregnant with advantages to this country, ſo long as we preſerve the reſpectability of our government, the peace, freedom and unity of our Republic.

Though the ardent wiſhes of every benevolent mind that the whole human race may enjoy the bleſſings of peace, liberty and ſafety, may never be fully realized, yet it is a conſolation to reflect, that for many years to come the United States will afford an extenſive aſylum to the oppreſſed, of every part of the globe.

In September laſt, two American ſhips, the Greenway of Boſton, Capt. Oakman, and the ——, of Portland, Capt. Jones, from Bourdeaux, ſaid to have French property on board, were taken by a Spaniſh frigate and carried into Cadiz. The Columbian Centinel publiſhed in Boſton contains ſeveral letters ſigned John Lamb, addreſſed to William Carmichael, Eſq; our miniſter at Madrid, on this buſineſs—Mr. Lamb complains that the captains of thoſe ſhips and the people were confined on board, and had been plundered of their cloaths and money.—The reſult of Mr. Lamb's application does not appear.

At a late circuit court, holden for the diſtrict of Rhode-Iſland, it was decided, in a caſe before them, that a proceſs of bankruptcy, agreeably to the laws of any ſtate in the Union, under the old confederacy, is a bar to any demand of any creditors exiſting at the time of ſuch bankruptcy.

The convulſions that prevail in the European world ſuggeſt the moſt important mementoes to the people of the United States—As a member of the great family of mankind, this riſing republic cannot ſtand unaffected at the recital of human miſery—at the ſtruggles of any branch of this family for thoſe liberties and immunities, which the God of nature intended ſhould be the birthright of his rational offſpring—The honeſt prayer therefore of every enlightened unprejudiced citizen of theſe free ſtates is, that the bleſſings of a free and juſt government may be co-extenſive with the limits of creation. The United States have ſet an example to the world by eſtabliſhing a free, juſt and equal government—and if the nations are wiſe, who are not ſo favourably ſituated, they will follow that example.

The United States are not to be taught the leſſons of liberty by any country under heaven---having obtained their knowledge in the ſchool of experience, reaſon and common ſenſe, it is the loweſt degree of ſervility for them to copy from thoſe principles or practices which are not derived from theſe infallible ſources.

The citizens of the United States are ſo well verſed in the principles of liberty and government---that there is no aſſociation, however ſmall, in which the eſſentials of thoſe principles are not recognized, felt and underſtood---There is no reaſon then to ſuppoſe that in matters of public concern, the great political intereſts of our country will ever be loſt ſight of, by the great body of the people.

The United States are moſt critically ſituated at the preſent moment—but there is one idea that muſt afford the people great ſatisfaction, whatever may be the iſſue of impending events—and that is, that the government of the Union is committed to the hands of men, who have guided our affairs with ability and ſucceſs in as arduous a conflict as any we may ever expect to realize in future.—Connected with this idea, is another—that we enjoy a government framed on ſuch principles, as, if properly exerted, will call forth the ſtrength and reſources of four millions of people, who *feel* their independency, and will ſupport it at every hazard.

Some very ingenious conjectures have been made as to the cauſes which have influenced the Algerines to make a twelve months truce with the Portugueſe—the cauſe of thoſe Maurauders attacking the veſſels of the American Republic is evident enough. We have no treaty with them—and their cuſtom is, to appropriate to their own uſe the lives and properties of the people of thoſe governments who do not give a ſop to Cerberus; and of the quality and ſize of this ſop, they ſuffer but one party to be the judge—*themſelves*.

A writer in the American Minerva offers, among others, the following obſervations, and enquiries on the above ſubject:

The intelligence juſt received from Lisbon that the Algerines are at war with our commerce, capturing our veſſels, and enſlaving our fellow citizens, is alarming, more eſpecially to the mercantile intereſt, and cannot fail to excite in our minds ſome enquiries concerning the origin of this unexpected event. Have the Algerines *voluntarily* begun thoſe hoſtilities, or have they done it at the inſtigation of ſome other foreign power? Is it the conſequence of a twelve months truce with Portugal? Or what arrangements of the maritime powers at war with France have rendered it convenient for them to turn the pirates of the Mediterranean upon the peaceable Americans? Or in ſhort, has the preſent miniſtry of France any concern in this buſineſs?

Is it not poſſible that the truce with Portugal has been effected by the negociations and *money* of the allied powers, for the purpoſe of leaving all the naval force of that kingdom at liberty to act in concert with England, Spain, and Holland? And is it poſſible that ſuch a difference of ſhipping would be made in favour of the allies, as to afford a ſufficient motive for buying off the Algerines?

The following reſolution paſſed both houſes of the legiſlature of the ſtate of Maryland, on the 4th inſt. unanimouſly.

Reſolved, that it is the decided ſenſe of this general aſſembly, that the true intereſt of this country will be beſt promoted, by obſerving an impartial neutrality in the preſent war among the powers of Europe, conſiſtent with the exiſting treaties of the United ſtates; that the Proclamation of the Preſident of the United States, of the 22d of April laſt, was wiſely calculated to preſerve this neutrality; and that the interference of any foreign power with the internal politics and government of this country, is unjuſtifiable and dangerous.

The public ſolemnity on Thurſday, enjoined by the Executive of this commonwealth, was obſerved, ſays a correſpondent, with almoſt univerſal attention. The aſſemblies at the ſeveral churches were numerous, the diſcourſes of the Reverend Clergy animated and pathetic—The occaſion was intereſting and ſolemn, the impreſſion general—When ſuch are the effects of public invitations for the aſſembling of the people, no greater evidence of their utility can be neceſſary.

Happy is that government, which, in meeting the wiſhes of the people, promotes their moſt eſſential intereſts.

Algiers, April the 9th, 1793, and 8th of Captivity.

Eſteemed Sir,

YOU will excuſe the liberty I have taken in incloſing to your care, the Petition of the American Captives in Algiers.

We, confiding in your well-known character, that you will do us the favour to have the incloſed Petition publiſhed in the papers throughout the United States, and to be ſtuck up to public view; ſo that the Citizens of the United States will know the melancholy ſituation of the American Captives; and we hope we ſhall know what our fate is to be, and be put out of this intolerable ſtate of ſuſpence.

We have no doubt, but that, as a fellow-citizen, and fellow-creature, you will do us this favour, and any other ſervice, that your perſonal intereſt will enable you to do.

I am, dear Sir, with reſpect,
Your moſt obedient ſervant,
RICHARD O'BRIEN:
Late Maſter of the Ship Dauphin, of Philadelphia, captured the 30th of July, 1785, 50 leagues to the weſtward of Liſbon.

To Mr. ——— ———. *Philadelphia.*

In the Name of Almighty God!

THE HUMBLE PETITION OF THE AMERICAN CAPTIVES IN ALGIERS, IS MOST RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED TO THE CONSIDERATION OF THE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Fellow-Citizens,

YOUR Petitioners had the misfortune to be captured by the Corſairs of this Regency, nearly eight years paſt, while we were navigating veſſels belonging to the Citizens of the United States.

That we were, for a conſiderable time, flattered with the expectations held up to us, that we would

be redeemed from captivity, as soon as it could be done consistent with propriety and the interest of our country.

That to effect this Redemption, Mr. John Lamb was sent to Algiers on the part of the United States, and that he entered into an agreement with the Regency of Algiers for our ransom: in consequence of which, the sums were recorded on the books of the Regency as a bargain regularly made; but Mr. Lamb never returned to fulfil them by the payment of the ransom-money; though he promised, in the name of the United States, to do it in four months.

That several persons have since been empowered to make enquiries, whether the ransom agreed upon by Mr. Lamb, might not be reduced; but all attempts of that sort have hitherto proved ineffectual: The Regency declaring, that the contract made by the agent on the part of the United States, ought to be discharged.

That owing to the melancholy situation to which we are reduced, one of us, James Harnett, has been deprived of his senses by the Almighty, to make him insensible of his situation as a victim; and is, these three years, confined in a cell in chains. The rest of us have been left destitute three years; and in this deplorable situation, many of us have resisted the temptations of the Regency to enter into their service, which might be attended in the remorse, and a great detriment to our country—we trusting in the justice and humanity of our country to extricate us from slavery.

We have repeatedly petitioned Congress without effect: At first we were informed, that Mr. Lamb would redeem us; next, that the United States were poor, and that they were forming their government; next, that a subscription would be set on foot for our release; next, that the United States were rich, and would make a peace, and redeem us; next, that our redemption concerned the peace. In April last, Congress commissioned to try for a peace. The Dey prescribed his terms more favourable than the peace of the Danes, Swedes, or Venetians; or even, than the Dutch had. We now hear that Congress has rejected the peace with Algiers, and given us up as victims, determined not to redeem us; thus have suffered an ignominious captivity of eight years.

We pray you will consider what our sufferings must have been, during this long period of captivity: Three times surrounded by the plague; which has numbered five of our brother sufferers in the bills of mortality. The rest of us seem destined to share the same fate.

The plague, that tremendous and fatal disorder, at present is raging in this city, and it seems, that we are to be its victims. We are on the verge of eternity; therefore, we beg of the citizens of the United States, in the name of the Almighty and our Saviour, who died to redeem us all, that our country will adopt some plan to extricate us from this city of human misery; and we shall ever pray and be thankful.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

Your most humble Petitioners,

The under-written Crew of the ship Dauphin, of Philadelphia, belonging to Messrs. Mathew and Thomas Irvin:

	Dollars.
RICHARD O'BRIEN, Master, at	4000
ANDREW MONTGOMERY, mate, at	3000
PHILIP SLOAN, at	1400
PELEG LORIN, at	1400
JAMES HULL, at	1400
JACOBUS TISSANIER, at	4000
WILLIAM PATTERSON, at	3000
Spanish Dollars,	18,000

Crew of the schooner Hiana, of Boston, belonging to Mr. William Foster:

ISAAC STEPHENS, at	4000
ALEXANDER FORSYTH, at	3000
JAMES L. CATHCART, at	3000
THO'S GREGORY BILLINGSAT,	1400
JAMES HARNETT, at	1400
Spanish Dollars,	12,800

These are the terms of Redemption of the American Captives. To be added, a duty of 15 per cent.

ALGIERS, APRIL the 9th, 1793, & 8th of Captivity.

For the *AMERICAN DAILY ADVERTISER.*

The Printers of the AMERICAN DAILY ADVERTISER have received the following statement from an authentic source, with permission to make the source known to any party concerned, who may desire it:

MR. DALLAS having lately made a statement differing from that of Mr. Jay and Mr. King, with regard to the declaration alleged to have been made by Mr. Genet, namely, "*that he would appeal from the President to the People,*" the following circumstances may serve to assist the public judgment, concerning the real nature of the transaction.

The information, which was certified by Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Knox to have been received from governor Mifflin, was communicated by the governor to those gentlemen *separately*; to the latter, *the day after the evening of the interview* between Mr. Genet and Mr. Dallas, at which the declaration is understood to have been made (being Saturday, the 6th of July last) to the former, *the day following*, (that is the *second day after the interview.*) Those gentlemen, deeming it a matter of public importance, immediately connected with an object upon which they had to act officially, *compared with each other at the time*, the information they had *severally* received from the governor, and found it to agree as to the point in question, being precisely this, that Mr. Genet had said to Mr. Dallas, "*That he would appeal from the President to the People.*"

The same *second day after the interview between Mr. Genet and Mr. Dallas*, in an official conference between Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Hamilton, and Mr. Knox, *having relation to the affair which gave rise to the above mentioned declaration*, Mr. Jefferson stated that Mr. Dallas had told him likewise, that Mr. Genet had said "*he would appeal from the President to the People*"—the terms corresponding with those which had before been used by governor Mifflin in his separate communications to Mr. Knox and Mr. Hamilton.

The two last mentioned gentlemen, in an official paper, drawn up and signed by them the 9th of the same July, a copy of which was then delivered to Mr. Jefferson, recited the information they had received in the following words—"The declaration of the minister of France to Mr. Dallas, *Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania*, as related by him *to the Governor of that Commonwealth and to the Secretary of State*, is a further confirmation of the same system. That declaration, among other exceptionable things, expressed that he (the French Minister) *would appeal from the President to the People.*"

Mr. Jefferson, in an official paper under his signature, dated the 10th of the same July, stated the same transaction in the following words—*On repeating to him (the Governor) and Mr. Dallas what Mr. Genet had said, we found that it agreed in many particulars with what he had said to Mr. Dallas;* but *Mr. Dallas mentioned some things, which he had not said to me, and*, particularly, *his declaration that he would appeal from the President to the People.*" The conversation between governor Mifflin, Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Dallas at which this passed, is stated in the same paper, to have happened on Sunday, the 7th of July, the day after the evening of the interview between Mr. Genet and Mr. Dallas.

No comments will be made on these particulars. The public is left to draw its own inferences.

☞ Those Printers who may have published Mr. Dallas's statement, are requested to insert the foregoing.

NEW-JERSEY.

House of Assembly, October 24th, 1793.

ON motion, and agreeably to leave given by the late House of Assembly:

Ordered, That John Moore White, Esquire, have leave to present a bill, authorising him to build a draw, at his own expence, in the bridge over Cohansey creek, at Bridgeton, the second Wednesday in the next sitting, on advertising the purport of the bill, and a copy of this order, in three public places in the county of Cumberland, and also in the Pennsylvania Gazette three weeks previous thereto.

By order of the House,

EBEN. ELMER. Clerk, pro. tem.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a bill will be presented, agreeably to the above order, on Wednesday, the fifteenth day of January next, authorising the subscriber to erect a draw of 25 feet, in said bridge, at his own expence, to be supported as the law shall direct.

JOHN MOORE WHITE.

Bridgeton, December 3d, 1793. † 5w

ALL persons indebted to the estate of WILLIAM LEECH, of Blockley township, and county of Philadelphia, Shoe maker, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to render their accounts properly attested for payment, to

MAXAMILIAN LEECH, Administrat.

December 13, 1793. ‡

ALL persons having any just demands against the estate of Charles Hay, late of Germantown, in the county of Philadelphia, deceased, are desired to exhibit the same to the subscribers, or either of them, before the first day of April next---and those who are indebted to the said estate, are hereby requested to make speedy payment, to

JACOB KNORR, or
SAMUEL MECHLIN, jun. } Ex'ors.

The said Executors have for sale, a large ENGINE for the snuff-making business. Enquire at the Widow Hay's, near the lower end of Germantown. Dec. 18 ¶

ALL persons indebted to the estate of HENRY HOGELAND, late of Southampton township, Bucks county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands against said estate are desired to bring in their accounts, properly attested, to

REBECCA HOGELAND, Administratrix.
CORNELIUS WYNKOOP, jun. Admin.

December 12. ¶

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, in good repair, pleasantly situated in Plymouth township, Montgomery county, about 15 miles from Philadelphia, containing 115 acres or 145, as may best suit the purchaser. There are erected on said premises, a good stone house, two stories high, with four rooms on a floor, with excellent cellars under the whole, a well of good water near the door. A good barn, part stone, and other out-houses, a smith's shop and coal-house, all in good repair; a never-failing spring of good water, with a convenient house over it. An orchard of the first quality, consisting of several hundred apple-trees, mostly grafted, with a number of other trees of almost all other kinds of fruit, a proportionable quantity of good meadow, and within a mile of a great number of limekilns. A considerable part of the purchase money may remain in the purchasers hands, with giving security, an indisputable title will be given. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises.

N. B. To 115 acres there will be 40 acres of woodland, and to 145 acres will be 48 acres well timbered. ‡ DAVID BROOK.

Offered for SALE,

A PLANTATION, situate in the township of East Bradford, Chester county, about 2 miles from West Chester, where the county Courts are held, containing 140 acres, on the road leading from the Forks of Brandywine to Marcus Hook, Chester, &c. There are on the said Plantation, a Log-house and Barn, about 30 acres of woodland, 12 acres of meadow, and more may be made, a young bearing orchard of grafted fruit. The land is naturally a good soil; the fences in good repair. Enquire of ASA DAVIS, living on the premises.

Twelfth Month, 12th, 1793. ¶

To be Sold, by Private Sale,

A LARGE PLANTATION, or TRACT of LAND, situate on the waters of Brandywine, Honey-brook township, Chester county, 1 mile from Peirsol's Furnace; on which there are a good dwelling-house and barn, part frame, and part of logs; also, on one side of said place, a log-house and barn, suitable for a tenant: There is on said place, a good proportion of both watered and bottom meadow, and a great quantity more may be made, particularly of the watered kind; likewise, a good bearing orchard. The ploughland is very good; the uncultivated part exceedingly well timbered, and the whole as well watered perhaps as any in the country: To be Sold altogether or a part, as may best suit the purchaser. Any person inclining to purchase, may view the premises, by applying to Elijah Ayars, or Jeremiah Jarman, on said farm, where terms of sale will be made known. Terms may also be known of Hezael Thomas, of Vincent township, county aforesaid, or of the subscriber, in Newtown township, Delaware county.

Dec. 10, 1793. ‡ DAVID THOMAS.

WHereas *Sarah Brown*, of the city of Philadelphia, widow, hath, in a fraudulent and unjust manner, obtained from me, the subscriber, a certain bond and warrant of attorney, conditioned for the payment of Fifty Pounds, on the day of in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty three or four. These are to forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on the said bond and obligation, as I never have had any consideration for it, and am determined not to pay any part thereof unless compelled by law.

THOMAS WILLIAMS.

Moreland township, Philadelphia county, November 23, 1793. †

RAN AWAY about the 6th day of October last, an Irish servant GIRL, named ALLY CUNINGHAM, 17 years of age, short and chunky made; had on and took with her, a dark chintz gown, black skirt, lead coloured bonnet, half-worn worsted shoes, and white thread stockings; had 2 years and 4 or 5 months to serve. Whoever takes up said Girl, and delivers her to the subscriber, at the Sign of the Plough, in Third street, opposite Church Alley, shall receive FOUR DOLLARS reward.

¶ DEBORAH CONARD.

Philadelphia, Twelfth Month, 17, 1793.

CAME to the Plantation of Mr. Kerkado, late Abel James's, about September last, Three COWS, viz. one a large red and white, one smaller sized red and white, branded on the horn, I. D. the other a dark brown, of a middle size. The owner or owners are desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

Frankford, December 1, 1793. ‡

DAVID DIVER.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Oxford township, Philadelphia county, 2 miles above Frankford, on the road leading from Frankford to Newtown, about the first of this mouth, a bay MARE, with a small star, and her near hind foot white, supposed to be about sixteen years old, appears to have been hard rode, shod before. The owner is desired to come prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

WILLIAM SHALLCROSS.

December 9, 1793. ‡

CAME to the Plantation of the subscriber, living in New-London township, Chester county, about the middle of April, 1793, a black MARE, supposed to be 14 years old, about 12 hands high, the near hind leg has been broke; likewise came to the same place, about the 5th day of October last, a sorrel HORSE, with some grey hairs, is supposed to be about 11 years old, is branded on the near shoulder, with the letter P. The owners are desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away. ¶

Dec. 13, 1793. JOHN GIBSON.

NEW-YORK, December 14.

The late distressing visitation of Divine Providence on the city of Philadelphia may be said to have awakened the sensibility of every benevolent person on the American Continent. A letter of the 23d ult. from a philanthropic gentleman in Shelburne, Nova-Scotia, concludes thus:—"God knows I pity the whole of that unfortunate people, and sincerely wish it were in my power to relieve them. He who alone can stop the raging pestilence by his *fiat*, has been pathetically and publicly implored here, as well as privately, in behalf of that unfortunate city: And the Rev. and good Mr. Rowland, in one of his prayers for them, with which he ended his discourse, was indeed truly pathetic and moving, and caused many of his congregation to weep. The whole of this community feel sincerely for them, and I am persuaded would go any length to give them relief if they did but know how, or in what manner, to do it. Should any bills of mortality, or list of the dead, be published there or with you, I beg you will send them to me."

From a Correspondent.

Last Wednesday evening, about seven o'clock, as M. De La Croix, a planter of Hispaniola, was walking very peaceably through Rutger-street, three French Carmagnoles, perceiving he had no cockade in his hat, came behind him with drawn swords, swore they would kill him, struck him on the head and very dangerously wounded him; had it not been for the assistance given to this unfortunate gentleman by some generous persons coming up to his relief at the moment of their attack, they would certainly have destroyed him on the spot.

PHILADELPHIA, December 18.

Yesterday, being the day assigned for the inauguration of the Governor elect of this commonwealth, between twelve and one o'clock the procession, agreeable to arrangement, commenced at the State-House, and proceeded to the Court-house in High-street, where THOMAS MIFFLIN was proclaimed Governor, for the ensuing term of three years. A federal Salute was fired by a detachment of Artillery on the occasion.

On Sunday next, the 22d instant, CHARITY SERMONS will be preached in the United Churches of Christ-Church and St. Peter's, for the relief of the Poor of those Congregations.

☞ WEDNESDAY *next being* CHRISTMAS-DAY, *the Gazette will be published on the preceding Day.*

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of WILLIAM NASH, late of this city, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and all persons having demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly attested, to

SARAH NASH, Executrix.

Philadelphia, December 16, 1793. ‡

TO BE SOLD,

For Cash, or in payments,

A VERY valuable and convenient TAN-YARD, with seventy acres of Land, situated partly in Nockamixon, and partly in Durham township, on a road leading from Samuel Brackenridge's tavern to Durham, about a mile from said tavern. There are about seven acres of meadow, and a small orchard on the premises; about twenty-three acres of very fine timber land; the rest is cleared land. The Tan-Yard is well contrived and supplied with a never-failing stream of water, and buildings convenient and suitable to carry on the business of tanning and currying extensively. Enquire at Durham, of

RICHARD BACKHOUSE.

December 16th, 1793.

Five Pounds Reward.

RAN AWAY, on Sunday last, the 15th instant, from the Subscriber, living in Market-street, Philadelphia, a Dutch servant MAN, named CORNELIUS VAN DE BECK, by trade a Baker, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 2 inches high, full red face, dark hair tied behind; being very lately from Holland, cannot speak English; had on, when he went away a white linen shirt, a calicoe under jacket, and a short grey cloth jacket, white breeches, long oznaburg trowsers, light coloured worsted stockings and good new shoes, tied with strings. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so as his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and resonable charges if brought home, paid by JACOB FRY.

Philadelphia, December 17, 1793. ¶

Harrisburgh Mail-Stage

STARTS every Wednesday, from Mr. Henry Eply's, in Race-street, between Third and Fourth-streets, and arrives at Harrisburgh on the Saturday morning following——starts from Mr. Crabb's, innkeeper, Harrisburgh, on Monday, and arrives on Wednesday at Philadelphia.

☞ The READING STAGE starts from Reading, at Mr. John Witman's, innkeeper, on Monday, and arrives at Philadelphia on Tuesday morning; then starts from Philadelphia on Friday morning, at 4 o'clock, and arrives at Reading on Saturday morning. The greatest care and attention shall be paid,

by the public's humble servant,

WILLIAM COLEMAN.

mported in the laſt Veſſels from England, and to be Sold low, for Caſh, or ſhort Credit, by

WILLIAM CRAIG,

In Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Baptiſt Meeting, No. 57.

YARD wide and ⅞ Iriſh linens, white and brown Ruſſia ſheetings, white and brown Iriſh Dowlaſſes, brown Sileſias, white and brown buckrams, Scotch threads from No. 7, to 70, coloured ditto, beſt baladine ſewing-ſilks, broadcloths, elaſtic ſtriped ditto, coatings, plains and naps, roſe blankets, red and green baiſes, ſilk velvets for collars of coats, ſcarf twiſt, worſted and hair cord for cloaks, death-head and baſket buttons, metal ditto, ſilver-plated ditto, worſted bindings, ſhirt buttons, cotton ſpotted handkerchiefs, check ditto, bobbins, tapes, ivory and horn combs, ſilk Marſeilles quilting, Joan's ſpinning, moreens, durants, rattinets, ſhalloons, plain and ribbed calimancoes, wildbores, double and ſingle worſted damaſks, toilenet waiſtcoat ſhapes, modes, Perſians and ſarſenet, cambricks and lawns, pins and needles, knives and forks, Barlow penknives, cotton ſtockings, ſilk and cotton ditto, frying-pans, ſadler's webb, women's ſilk and beaver pelt gloves, men's ditto, red lead, Crowley ſteel, ſtriped Nankeens, ⅞ and ¼ yard wide cotton checks, clouting diaper, Flanders bedticks.

Thirty tons of good Hay, in a barn near the city. 8 w.

Samuel Howell, junr. & Co.

At their IRON STORES on Vine-ſtreet Wharf, Philadelphia, have for ſale, on the loweſt terms,

Hanover Pig Iron, Stoves and hollow Ware,
Engliſh, German and American Steel,
Bar, Sheet and Rolled Iron,
Nail and Spike Rods,
Tierce, Hogſhead and Butt Hoops,
Ships' Cabouſes and Cabin Stoves,
Houſe and Smith Coal.

December 10th, 1793. tbeff.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of DAVID FENTON, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe having any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly attested, to THOMAS FENTON,

Dec. 9, 1793. † Adminiſtrator.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of William Anderſon, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are requeſted to make payment immediately; and all creditors are requeſted to bring their accounts, for ſettlement, to *

MARY ANDERSON, Adminiſtratrix.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 11th day of September laſt, a Negroe Boy, named BOB, or ROBERT, about 22 years of age, has but one eye, and a ſcar on his breaſt, talks German and Engliſh; took with him a brown cloth coat, one pair of olive velvet breeches, one pair of black ſattinet ditto, and jacket, one pair of boots, and one pair of fine lined ſhoes &c. &c. Whoever takes up ſaid Negroe, and confines him in any goal, ſo that the owner gets him again, ſhall have EIGHT DOLLARS reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN P. SCHOTT, of Wilkeſbarre, in Luzerne county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania. †

Twenty Dollars Reward.

MADE his eſcape from his bail, on the 22d day of Auguſt laſt, a certain George Gallagher, an inhabitant of Londonderry townſhip, Cheſter county, uſed to go about as a pedlar to Maryland; about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, ſlim made, long viſage, light brown hair tied behind, between 30 and 40 years of age, and is a ſly artful fellow; had on, when he made his eſcape, a large cocked hat, a drab coloured ſurtout, lined with red, an under coat of a mixed colour; he frequently wore a red coat; his other cloaths are unknown. The above reward will be paid to any perſon apprehending the ſaid George Gallagher, ſo that he can be delivered to the cuſtody of the Sheriff of Cheſter county, or ſecured in any gaol in this ſtate, or in the United States.

PETER M'GURK,
¶ HUGH MAGUIRE.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in Moreland townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the night of the 26th of this inſtant, a bright bay MARE, riſing 4 years old, 14½ hands high, her mane lately trimmed, a ſmall ſaddle-mark on the off ſide, trots and canters well, and has a thin tail, which ſhe carries crooked. Any perſon apprehending the thief, ſo that he be brought to juſtice, and ſecuring the Mare, ſo that the owner may get her again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, or Twelve Dollars and reaſonable charges for the Mare if brought home, or delivered to PHILIP WAGGONER, at the Black Horſe Tavern, North Front-ſtreet.

CHRISTOPHER VANARTSDALEN.

November 28, 1793. † wtf.

READING HOWELL,

HAS for ſale, HOWELL's Large MAP of Pennſylvania, price 4 Dollars; Alſo his Small ditto, MAPS of New-Jerſey, &c. No. 88, North Fifth-ſtreet.

July 24, 1793. 8 w.

Found, on the morning of the 16th inſtant,

A BANK NOTE.

The owner, by applying to the Printers of this Paper, may have it again. Nov. 19.

Regiſter & Intelligence Office.

THIS is to inform the inhabitants of Philadelphia and Pennſylvania, that the above office for hiring Servants of every deſcription, and other purpoſes of information, ſuch as Houſes, Lands, Farms, Plantations, bought, ſold, rented, leaſed, &c. &c. &c. is now opened, for their conveniency, at Mr. Henry Styles's, No. 18, North Third Street, Philadelphia, where a perſon of character punctually attends for ſaid purpoſe.

Thoſe Ladies, Gentlemen, Farmers, Tradeſmen, and perſons of other denominations, who wiſh to be furniſhed with Servants, Apprentices, &c. will pleaſe to mention in writing what may ſuit them, and any Servant, or Parent of a Child, whom they wiſh to put out Apprentice, or of what capacity they may be of, that are in want of a place, may ſuitably be ſerved, according to their abilities, bringing with them their characters.

Wet and Dry nurſes of undeniable characters, either to be in or out of the family, may be heard of, on application being made here.

Boarding and Lodging, for perſons of all ranks and families, for either city, town, or country, on application being made, may ſpeedily be furniſhed.

Merchants, Tradeſmen and others accounts made out with the greateſt exactneſs, diſpatch and ſecrecy.

Seamens' Wills and Powers made out and ſettled; alſo all kinds of Wills and Powers, Deeds, Bonds, Leaſes, Indentures for Apprentices and ſervants, punctually performed.

Letters wrote on all occaſions, and to perſons of all ranks and offices whomſoever or whereſoever, alſo for ſeamen and others, with the utmoſt ſecrecy and diſpatch.

Houſes, Shops, Rooms, or any part of a Houſe to let, may be heard of on application.

All buſineſs tranſacted at this office, is done on very reaſonable terms.

Hours of attendance at this office from 8 till 1 o'clock in the forenoon, and from 3 to 5 in the afternoon.

N. B. All applications made to this Office muſt be in writing, and ſigned by the perſon ſo applying, with the place of reſidence.

Philadelphia, Nov. 12th, 1793.

A PLANTATION.

To be ſold, at private ſale,

A PLANTATION in Whitpain townſhip, Montgomery county, 18 miles from Philadelphia, and 4½ from Norriſtown, on the Skippack road, well ſituated for a ſtore, &c. containing 102 acres, 12 thereof are well watered and good meadow, and more may be eaſily made; 35 acres good wood land; the reſt plough land in good order, and a good thriving young orchard. Thereon are erected, a ſtone houſe, frame barn and ſtables, in good repair, a ſtone ſpring-houſe, over a never-failing ſpring of water, and an excellent well of water at the door. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying to JOHN WENTZ adjoining the premiſes, or to the ſubſcriber, in Briſtol townſhip, Philadelphia county.

GEORGE WENTZ.

November 25, 1793. *

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Oxford townſhip, on the Briſtol road, between the eight and nine mile ſtones, on the 21ſt of October laſt, a BROWN HORSE, about 14 hands high, with a ſtar, a natural trotter, ſuppoſed to be about 10 or 11 years old. The owner is requeſted to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. ‡ JOHN KEEN.

November 25, 1793.

To be ſold at private ſale,

The following capital ESTATE, in Bucks county, Pennſylvania:

LANGHORNE PARK, containing about 774 acres of excellent land, arable and meadow, with ſeveral ſtreams of water, and remarkably fine ſprings, a great proportion of woodland, abounding with plenty of the beſt of timber. There is on this farm a commodious houſe, ſuitable to accommodate a large and genteel family, ſeveral meſſuages, barns, coach-houſe, ſtables, ſpring-houſe and griſt-mill, within three miles of navigation for ſhallops and flats, ſix miles from the borough of Briſtol, and four from Newtown; bounded weſterly by Neſhaminy creek. This eſtate was formerly the ſeat of Jeremiah Langhorne, Eſq; Chief Juſtice of Pennſylvania; it is now in good repair, and will be ſold altogether, or divided, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. For price, and conditions of payment, apply to JOHN THOMPSON, or WILLIAM CRAIG, of the city of Philadelphia, or THOMAS JENKS, near Newtown, Bucks county. February 5, 1793. tf.

Three Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Roxborough townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the Ridge road, eleven miles from the city, on Tueſday, the 26th ult. an Apprentice Boy, named WILLIAM HOUSTON, a Weaver by trade, has a down look, about 17 years old, and ſtout for his age, about 4 feet 10 or 11 inches high, and has light hair; had on, and took with him, a felt hat, a half worn light coloured linſey coattee, with large metal buttons, croſs ſtriped linſey waiſtcoat, one fuſtian and one linſey pair of trowſers, of the ſame colour as his coat, a tow ſhirt, one pair of coarſe woollen and two pair of broad ribbed worſted ſtockings, neat's leather ſhoes, and odd buckles. Whoever takes up ſaid Boy, and brings him to his Maſter, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

Dec. 3, 1793. ‡ JACOB RAPINE.

LAW BOOKS.

GEORGE DAVIS begs leave to inform the Gentlemen of the Bar, and their Students in this and other ſtates, that his Books are now opened, and for Sale at his uſual moderate prices. The Collection being too general to detail by advertiſement, he can only aſſure his friends, that almoſt every publication of merit, printed in Ireland, he can ſupply them with.

If Gentlemen to whom he has not forwarded Catalogues will favour him with their addreſs, he will immediately furniſh them.

No. 313, High-ſtreet, Nov. 25, 1793. 4 w

To be ſold at private ſale,

A VALUABLE plantation or tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Penſbury, and county of Cheſter, containing about one hundred acres, thirty miles from Philadelphia, thirteen from Wilmington, and five from Weſt-Cheſter, joining lands of Caſper Wiſtar, Iſaac Taylor, Eſq; and others, having thereon a log dwelling-houſe, with a kitchen and two ſnug rooms, a ſpring of good water cloſe by the door, a good bearing orchard, with meadow and woodland in proportion to the other land, and every field well watered with good ſprings. For further particulars, enquire of John Humphreys, in Darby, or the ſubſcriber near the premiſes.

* WILLIAM WHITE.

9th Month 4th, 1793.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of FRANCIS LESHER, late of the Northern Liberties, Inn-keeper, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber; And all perſons having any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate are requeſted to render their accounts, duly atteſted, for ſettlement, to

BARBARA LESHER, Adminiſtratrix.

November 19, 1793. *

Eight Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Plymouth townſhip, Montgomery county, on the 16th inſtant, a dark grey HORSE, about 15 hands high, 5 years old laſt Spring, trots and paces, has never been docked, had on an old pair of ſhoes before, never ſhod behind; he is remarkably wild. Alſo a bay MARE COLT, about 6 months old, a natural trotter, with one white foot, has been docked. Whoever takes up the ſaid Horſe and Colt, and brings them to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, JOSEPH COURSON.

November 30, 1793. ‡

ALL Perſons indebted to the eſtate of ROBERT ERWIN, ſenior, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are requeſted to call on the ſubſcribers and pay the ſame; and all perſons who have any juſt demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, may call and receive the ſame of

ROBERT ERWIN, }
WILLIAM GRAY, } Executors.

THE Copartnerſhip of POULTNEY and WISTAR being diſſolved, by the death of BENJAMIN POULTNEY, all perſons having any demands againſt them, are requeſted to preſent them for payment; and all perſons indebted to them, are earneſtly requeſted to make immediate payment, unto

RICHARD WISTAR,

At the old accuſtomed ſtand, the Green Store, where he intends carrying on the buſineſs as uſual, and ſhall be glad to ſupply the former friends of POULTNEY and WISTAR, as well as others, with any articles of Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, Paints, Glaſs, &c.

November 27, 1793.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber living in Blockley townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the plantation belonging to Richard Peters, Eſquire, joining the Lancaſter road, between the three and four mile ſtones, a ſorrel HORSE, with a bald face, between 9 and 10 years old, 14 or 15 hands high: He is a natural pacer, was never docked, ſhod before, and has a mark on one of his fore feet, occaſioned by the cork of a ſhoe. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe and thief, ſhall have the above reward, or TEN DOLLARS for the horſe only, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

JACOB AMOS.

October 8, 1793. ‡

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, in the townſhip of Burlington, within 3 miles of the city of Burlington, near the new bridge on Rancocus creek, late the property of John Roberts, deceaſed; there are on ſaid farm, a good two ſtory brick dwelling-houſe and kitchen, a wood-houſe, work-ſhop, two waggon-houſes, brick ſmoak-houſe, a good barn, crib-houſe, hay-houſes, ſtables, cow-houſes, ſheep-houſes, a ſtill-houſe with two good ſtills, one containing 47 gallons, the other 32½, a good bearing orchard: The plantation, which is well watered, contains 60 acres of plowland, 40 acres of good meadow, and 40 acres of wood-land; and joins on Mill creek, on which there are a ſaw and griſt-mill. A good and ſufficient title will be given to the purchaſer. Any perſon wiſhing to view the premiſes, will be ſhewn the ſame, by applying to

MARGARET ROBERTS, }
WILLIAM ROBERTS, } Executors.
JOHN ROBERTS. }

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Darby townſhip, Delaware county, the 17th inſtant, a young ſtray red COW, both ears cropped. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

NATHANIEL NEWLIN.

To ſold by private ſale,

A VALUABLE FORGE, in the townſhip of Dover, in the county of Monmouth, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, known by the name of the Federal Forge. It is built on an excellent ſtream, one of the branches of Toms river. There is likewiſe a good ſaw-mill, with two ſaws, on the premiſes, from which boards are frequently raſted to the public landings on Toms river, which is about nine miles diſtance, from whence iron and lumber may be eaſily conveyed to New-York or Philadelphia, by water. There is a good two ſtory frame dwelling houſe, with two rooms below and four above, with a good log kitchen and a frame ſtore houſe at the end of the dwelling houſe, and fourteen comfortable og dwelling houſes, convenient for work people, a large coal-houſe, waggon-houſe, blackſmith's ſhop, with a good ſet of tools, convenient ſtables, ſufficient for 20 horſes, with ſeveral other convenient buildings. There is in ſaid forge three fires, with one hammer, and a large quantity of good ore, within three miles of the forge, and in a very plentiful part of the country for timber ſuitable for ſawing or coal, and about twelve miles from Hanover furnace, where pigs may be got on reaſonable terms, if the purchaſer ſhould incline to work them. Alſo, a conſiderable ſhare, in propriety or untaken up lands, of which there are great quantities adjoining the forge tract; it is allowed to be as good an out-let for cattle and hogs, as any in the ſtate; they are frequently killed fat out of the woods; a conſiderable quantity of ſwamp, which, it is thought, would make good meadow, if improved, ſeveral acres of which are cleared, fenced, and ſowed with graſs ſeed, that makes a very good appearance; the whole improvements have been made within about four years, except the ſaw-mill, which is good and ſtrong. There is at preſent on the bank a large ſtock of coal and ore, ſufficient to make 40 or 50 tons of bar iron, with about 20 tons of anconies and bar iron, and ſome proviſions and ſhop goods, all which will be ſold with the forge, if it ſuits the purchaſer, and a conſiderable quantity of wood already cut. It is thought to be an advantageous place for making iron. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes. The terms of payment will be made eaſy to ſuit the conveniency of the purchaſer.

DAVID WRIGHT.

12 mo. 2d, 1793. 12w

Eight Dollars Reward.

ABSCONDED from the ſervice of the ſubſcriber, on the night of the 28th ultimo, a Negro Girl, named NANCY, about 20 years old, and 5 feet high. She took with her ſundry apparel, the particulars of which cannot be aſcertained, excepting a red and white calico gown of a large figure, a black ſattin bonnet, and a pair of new leather ſhoes. She lately belonged to Mr. Marr, of Northampton county, in this ſtate, who ſold her time to the ſubſcriber, and as her mother lives, or did then live, with the ſaid Marr, it is ſuſpected ſhe has gone that way, as ſhe has been heard to ſay ſhe intended to ſee her mother this winter. She is very artful, and of impudent ſpeech and behaviour. Whoever apprehends the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures her, ſo that ſhe may be recovered by her maſter, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and all reaſonable charges.

MATTHIAS HARRISON.

Northern-Liberties, Ridge road, Nov. 20.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, Nov. 25, 1793.

WAS committed to this goal, the 10th of this inſtant, a Negroe Man, who calls himſelf CHARLES, upon ſuſpicion of running away from his Maſter, and has acknowledged he was a ſlave to Mr. Allen M'Clane, of Duck Creek, Croſs Roads; his Maſter is hereby deſired to come, prove his property, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be diſcharged in four weeks from the date hereof, by paying his fees.

¶ THOMAS TAYLOR, Goaler.

ALL perſons having juſt demands againſt the eſtate of Captain THOMAS MOORE, late of Marcus Hook, in the county of Delaware, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring in the ſame, in legal form, for ſettlement; and all perſons indebted to ſaid deceaſed's eſtate, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment.

HANNAH MOORE, Executrix,
JOHN CROZER, Executor.

November 23, 1793. †

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Captain WILLIAM MILLER, deceaſed, by Bond, Note, or Book Account, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and all perſons having demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts properly proven, for ſettlement, to JACOB WINNIMORE, who is duly empowered by the ſubſcriber to tranſact the buſineſs of the eſtate.

GEORGE PRATT, Adminiſtrator.

Philadelphia, December 3, 1793. ‡

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in the townſhip of Upper Makefield, Bucks county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, ſome time in June laſt, a dark red COW. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away,

† JOSEPH WHOTEN.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, living at the Square and Compaſs, in Haverford townſhip, a likely ſorrel MARE. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

FREDERICK BITTLE.

September 12, 1793. *

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

DECEMBER, 1793.] THE [NUMBER 3310.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1793.

From the American Daily Advertiſer.

TO THE PUBLIC.

A *Supplementary certificate*, in aid of the ſtatement that has been furniſhed by Mr. Jay and Mr. King, relative to Mr. *Genet's* converſation with Mr. Dallas, in the caſe of the *Little Democrat*, has been publiſhed, *without the names of its authors*; but a report has been raiſed, that this ſupplementary certificate, is publiſhed *by the Governor and Mr. Jefferſon.*

A party concerned has, therefore, enquired into the fact; and left the circumſtance reported may ſerve to miſlead the public judgment concerning the real nature of the tranſaction, he thinks it proper to ſtate, that he is informed by the printers, that *the ſupplementary certificate* is compoſed and publiſhed *by the ſame perſons*, Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Knox, who compoſed and publiſhed the *original certificate* (of which, indeed, it is merely a verbal amplification) annexed to the ſtatement of Mr. Jay and Mr. King.

No comments will be made on this particular: the public is left to draw its own inferences.

*** Thoſe printers who may publiſh the ſupplementary certificate of Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Knox, are requeſted to inſert the foregoing.

BOSTON, December 7.

By Captain Barnard, who arrived here on Saturday laſt from New-York, we are informed, that ſeveral veſſels were loſt on Cape-Cod, in the ſtorm of Wedneſday laſt: A large ſhip was one of the number, and was completely ſtove to pieces—the others were principally fiſhing veſſels.

By a veſſel arrived at Newbury Port, from St. Mark's, we learn that the Spaniards have made themſelves maſters of Mirebalois, an extenſive and important quarter, between the plain of Cul de Sac, Archaie and Artibonite; that the commiſſioner, Santhonax, arrived at St. Mark's, the 28th October laſt, and was to proceed to Port-au-Prince, ſoon after; that his preſence at St. Mark's, had cauſed an aſſembly of a large body of mulattoes, who complained they had been abuſed, that they had ſeen with ſorrow the general freedom granted to the negroes; and it was their intention to have reſented the meaſure, by an attempt on the commiſſioner; he had however fruſtrated their deſign, by forming a life guard of thoſe who were devoted to his cauſe. That it was the general opinion, that St. Mark's would ſurrender to the Engliſh, when the demand thereof ſhould be made. That Santhonax had brought with him to St. Mark's, 10 waggon loads of gold and ſilver bars; and that he was accompanied by a copper-bottomed ſhip of 16 guns.

The Governor of the iſland of Jamaica has iſſued a proclamation to the refugees of Hiſpaniola, reſiding in his government, congratulating them on the ſucceſs of the Britiſh arms in Hiſpaniola, and inviting them to return to their former reſidence, promiſing them all the ſuccour which their preſent exigencies may require.

NEW-LONDON, November 7.

NEW INVENTION.

A few days ſince the ingenious Mr. Torry, of Lebanon, made an experiment with his Aquatic Apparatus, off New-London harbour, in preſence of a large number of gentlemen. By the help of weights, he was let down in four fathoms depth of water, and remained at the bottom nearly three minutes, without experiencing the ſmalleſt inconvenience, excepting from the weights attached to him, which was much greater than neceſſary. This apparatus is ſo conſtructed as to leave the eyes, hand and feet, the free uſe of their functions, and at the ſame time guards the body againſt injury from the preſſure of the water. The invention promiſes great uſefulneſs. We hope to be favoured with a particular deſcription of it.

LEXINGTON, September 16.

The Kentucky volunteers have returned home; they ſuſtained no farther damage on the expedition, than the loſs of a few horſes, and one man killed.—The Federal Army have gone into winter quarters on the South-weſt branch of Miami, ſix miles in advance of Fort Jefferſon.

There has been a conſiderable ſwell in the Ohio river, ſufficient for boats to paſs; in conſequence of which, all the boats that were waiting for water have arrived.——One of Myers's packet-boats touched at Limeſtone on Sunday laſt, on her way to Cincinnati, where ſhe arrived on Tueſday morning.

KNOXVILLE, Nov. 23.

On Sunday, the 27th of October, an Indian was killed in a field, in Jones's Cove, on the Eaſt fork of Little Pigeon, by a party of Capt. Job's company, who were on duty for the protection of the frontiers of Jefferſon. On the evening of the next day another Indian was wounded, near the ſame place, by a party of Captain Job's command. The ſame day ſeveral houſes and ſtacks of grain were burned, and ten horſes ſtolen, by Indians in the neighbourhood.

On Monday the 28th of October, a party of Indians, conſiſting of 20, ambuſcaded M. Gabey's ſtation, 15 miles from this place, fired on and wounded William Cunningham, as he was paſſing, on horſe, a road near the ſtation. The people of the ſtation gave immediate purſuit, but could not come up with the Indians; they took eight blankets and matchcoats, four pair of moccaſons, one gun and ſhot-pouch, three hatchets, and eight bags of parched cornmeal, which the Indians, in their precipitate retreat, had left behind.

[*For further Intelligence, Advertiſements, &c. ſee the Supplement.*]

ALL Perſons indebted to the eſtate of WILLIAM NASH, late of this city, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and all perſons having demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, to

SARAH NASH, Executrix.

Philadelphia, December 16, 1793. ‡

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of WILLIAM LEECH, of Blockley townſhip, and county of Philadelphia, Shoe maker, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to render their accounts properly atteſted for payment, to

MAXAMILIAN LEECH, Adminiſtrat.

December 13, 1793. ‡

ALL perſons having any juſt demands againſt the eſtate of Charles Hay, late of Germantown, in the county of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are deſired to exhibit the ſame to the ſubſcribers, or either of them, before the firſt day of April next---and thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are hereby requeſted to make ſpeedy payment, to

JACOB KNORR, or
SAMUEL MECHLIN, jun. } Ex'ors.

The ſaid Executors have for ſale, a large ENGINE for the ſnuff making buſineſs. Enquire at the Widow Hay's, near the lower end of Germantown. Dec. 18. ¶

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of HENRY HOGELAND, late of Southampton townſhip, Bucks county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, to

REBECCA HOGELAND, Adminiſtratrix.
CORNELIUS WYNKOOP, jun. Admin.

December 12. ¶

NEW-JERSEY.

House of Aſſembly, October 24th, 1793.

ON motion, and agreeably to leave given by the late Houſe of Aſſembly:

Ordered, That John Moore White, Eſquire, have leave to preſent a bill, authoriſing him to build a draw, at his own expence, in the bridge over Cohanſey creek, at Bridgeton, the ſecond Wedneſday in the next ſitting, on advertiſing the purport of the bill, and a copy of this order, in three public places in the county of Cumberland, and alſo in the Pennſylvania Gazette three weeks previous thereto.

By order of the Houſe,

EBEN. ELMER. Clerk, pro. tem.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a bill will be preſented, agreeably to the above order, on Wedneſday, the fifteenth day of January next, authoriſing the ſubſcriber to erect a draw of 25 feet, in ſaid bridge, at his own expence, to be ſupported as the law ſhall direct.

JOHN MOORE WHITE.

Bridgeton, December 3d, 1793. † 5w

CAME to the Plantation of Mr. Kerkado, late Abel James's, about September laſt, Three COWS, viz. one a large red and white, one ſmaller ſized red and white, branded on the horn, I. D. the other a dark brown, of a middle ſize. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away. DAVID DIVER.

Frankford, December 1. 1793. ‡

TO BE SOLD,

For Caſh, or in payments,

A VERY valuable and convenient TAN-YARD, with ſeventy acres of Land, ſituated partly in Nockamixon, and partly in Durham townſhip, on a road leading from Samuel Brackenridge's tavern to Durham, about a mile from ſaid tavern. There are about ſeven acres of meadow, and a ſmall orchard on the premiſes; about twenty three acres of very fine timber land; the reſt is cleared land. The Tan-Yard is well contrived and ſupplied with a never-failing ſtream of water, and buildings convenient and ſuitable to carry on the buſineſs of tanning and currying extenſively. Enquire at Durham, of RICHARD BACKHOUSE.

December 16th, 1793.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Oxford townſhip, Philadelphia county, 2 miles above Frankford, on the road leading from Frankford to Newtown, about the firſt of this mouth, a bay MARE, with a ſmall ſtar, and her near hind foot white, ſuppoſed to be about ſixteen years old, appears to have been hard rode, ſhod before. The owner is deſired to come prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

WILLIAM SHALLCROSS.

December 9, 1793. ‡

CAME to the Plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in New-London townſhip, Cheſter county, about the middle of April, 1793, a black MARE, ſuppoſed to be 14 years old, about 12 hands high, the near hind leg has been broke; likewiſe came to the ſame place, about the 5th day of October laſt, a ſorrel HORSE, with ſome grey hairs, is ſuppoſed to be about 11 years old, is branded on the near ſhoulder, with the letter P. The owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away. ¶

Dec. 13, 1793. JOHN GIBSON.

WHereas *Sarah Brown*, of the city of Philadelphia, widow, hath, in a fraudulent and unjuſt manner, obtained from me, the ſubſcriber, a certain bond and warrant of attorney, conditioned for the payment of Fifty Pounds, on the day of in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-three or four. Theſe are to forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on the ſaid bond and obligation, as I never have had any conſideration for it, and am determined not to pay any part thereof unleſs compelled by law.

THOMAS WILLIAMS.

Moreland townſhip, Philadelphia county, November 23, 1793. †

Five Pounds Reward.

RAN AWAY, on Sunday laſt, the 15th inſtant, from the Subſcriber, living in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, a Dutch ſervant MAN, named CORNELIUS VAN DE BECK, by trade a Baker, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 2 inches high, full red face, dark hair tied behind; being very lately from Holland, cannot ſpeak Engliſh; had on, when he went away a white linen ſhirt, a calicoe under jacket, and a ſhort grey cloth jacket, white breeches, long oznaburg trowſers, light coloured worſted ſtockings and good new ſhoes, tied with ſtrings. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo as his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reſonable charges if brought home, paid by JACOB FRY.

Philadelphia, December 17, 1793. ¶

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, in good repair, pleaſantly ſituated in Plymouth townſhip, Montgomery county, about 15 miles from Philadelphia, containing 115 acres or 145, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer. There are erected on ſaid premiſes, a good ſtone houſe, two ſtories high, with four rooms on a floor, with excellent cellars under the whole, a well of good water near the door. A good barn, part ſtone, and other out-houſes, a ſmith's ſhop and coal-houſe, all in good repair; a never-failing ſpring of good water, with a convenient houſe over it. An orchard of the firſt quality, conſiſting of ſeveral hundred apple-trees, moſtly grafted, with a number of other trees of almoſt all other kinds of fruit, a proportionable quantity of good meadow, and within a mile of a great number of limekilns. A conſiderable part of the purchaſe money may remain in the purchaſers hands, with giving ſecurity, an indiſputable title will be given. For further particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

N. B. To 115 acres there will be 40 acres of woodland, and to 145 acres will be 48 acres well timbered. ‡ DAVID BROOK.

Offered for SALE,

A PLANTATION, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt Bradford, Cheſter county, about 2 miles from Weſt Cheſter, where the county Courts are held, contaning 140 acres, on the road leading from the Forks of Brandywine to Marcus-Hook, Cheſter, &c. There are on the ſaid Plantation, a Log-houſe and Barn, about 30 acres of woodland, 12 acres of meadow, and more may be made, a young bearing orchard of grafted fruit. The land is naturally a good ſoil; the fences in good repair. Enquire of ASA DAVIS, living on the premiſes.

Twelfth Month, 12th, 1793. ¶

RAN AWAY about the 6th day of October laſt, an Iriſh ſervant GIRL, named ALLY CUNINGHAM, 17 years of age, ſhort and chunky made; had on and took with her, a dark chintz gown, black ſkirt, lead coloured bonnet, half-worn worſted ſhoes, and white thread ſtockings; had 2 years and 4 or 5 months to ſerve. Whoever takes up ſaid Girl, and delivers her to the ſubſcriber, at the Sign of the Plough, in Third-ſtreet, oppoſite Church Alley, ſhall receive FOUR DOLLARS reward. ¶

DEBORAH CONARD.

Philadelphia, Twelfth Month, 17, 1793.

Found, on the morning of the 16th inſtant,

A BANK NOTE.

The owner, by applying to the Printers of this Paper, may have it again. Nov. 19.

To be Sold, by Private Sale,

A LARGE PLANTATION, or TRACT of LAND, ſituate on the waters of Brandywine, Honey-brook townſhip, Cheſter county, 1 mile from Peirſol's Furnace; on which there are a good dwelling-houſe and barn, part frame, and part of logs; alſo, on one ſide of ſaid place, a log-houſe and barn, ſuitable for a tenant: There is on ſaid place, a good proportion of both watered and bottom meadow, and a great quantity more may be made, particularly of the watered kind; likewiſe, a good bearing orchard. The ploughland is very good, the uncultivated part exceedingly well timbered, and the whole as well watered perhaps as any in the country: To be Sold altogether or a part, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may view the premiſes, by applying to Elijah Ayars, or Jeremiah Jarman, on ſaid farm, where terms of ſale will be made known. Terms may alſo be known of Hazael Thomas, of Vincent townſhip, county aforeſaid, or of the ſubſcriber, in Newtown townſhip, Delaware county.

Dec. 10, 1793. ‡ DAVID THOMAS.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And now ſelling, wholeſale or retail, by

Hall & Sellers, No. 51,

High-ſtreet,

Poor Richard's

ALMANACK,

For the Year 1794:

Containing, beſides the uſual Aſtronomical Calculations, a variety of uſeful and entertaining Matter, in Proſe and Verſe.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of MICHAEL WARTMAN, late deceaſed, Carter, either by Bonds, Notes, Book Debts, or otherwiſe, are requeſted to make payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are alſo requeſted to bring in their accounts, properly authenticated, for ſettlement, to

SARAH WARTMAN, Adminiſtratrix,
ANDREW GEYER, Adminiſtrator.

Philadelphia, December 3, 1793. †

WILLIAM ZANE,

At the ſign of the Caniſter and Hand-ſaw, No 23 in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, has juſt received by the late arrivals from London, Briſtol, Liverpool and Hull, and is now opening a general aſſortment of IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, &c. Which he will diſpoſe of wholeſale or retail for caſh or the uſual credit, viz.

SHEET iron, pots, kettles, pye pans and ſkillets; cart and waggon boxes; bliſtered and Crowley's ſteel; flat-irons; coffee-mills; frying-pans; patent iron tea and fiſh-kettles and ſauce-pans; a great variety of locks and hinges; ivory, horn and iron combs; fiſh-hooks; pins, Whitechapel needles; ſailmakers do. buttons of various patterns; a large aſſortment of common and beſt plated ſhoe and knee-buckles; a great variety of knives and forks; razors, caſes and ſtrops; ſhaving-boxes; ſciſſars; taylors ſhears; common and taylors thimbles; fowling-pieces, gun-locks; coal-ſifters; curry-combs and bruſhes; elegant japanned tea-waiters, caddies and bread-baſkets; a variety of bellows; braſs and iron weights in ſetts; gold ſcales and ſcale-beams; iron and japanned ſnuffers & trays; Turkey oil and ragſtones; Scotch ditto; ſhoe rubbers; braſs head and iron ſhovels and tongs; a great variety of ſhoe and knee chapes; London and Briſtol pewter, conſiſting of diſhes, plates, baſons, ſpoons, &c. braſs and iron wire; huntſmens horns and ſquirrel chains; braſs and bell-metal kettles; braſs and iron table chaſing-diſhes; ditto; braſs locks, cocks, hinges, nails, ſcutcheons, drawer handles, &c. braſs and iron candleſticks; a general ſupply of carpenters and ſhoemakers tools; tacks, nails, ſprigs and ſcrews of different ſorts and ſizes; ſmiths anvils, vizes, beek-irons, ſledge and hand hammers, and riveting ditto; chain traces; ſpinning-wheel irons; ſleigh bells; redwood, copperas, allum, venetian red, yellow ochre and glue; ſaddlers ſtraining-irons, girth, diaper and ſtraining-web, ſadded and plated buckles and tips; ſaddlers hammers, ſtirrup irons and bridle bitts; braſs warming-pans; ſpelter; braſs and paper ink-ſtands; ſteelyards; curriers knives and ſteels; bar lead, &c.

AMERICAN MANUFACTORY.

3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 12d. nails; ſcrew augers; ſpades, ſhovels and wood axes; ſhingling hatchets; black balls; crooked combs; Dutch ovens; wool and cotton cards; copper and iron tea-kettles; plow-lines, traces, bed-cords and laces, faſh-cord, fiſhing and chalk lines; wrapping and ſeine twine; a great variety of braſs andirons, braſs head and common iron ditto; red clover, timothy and hempſeed, with many other articles not enumerated. t f.

Philadelphia, 4 mo. 26, 1793.

THE ſubſcriber warns the public againſt crediting any perſon or perſons on his account, as he is determined to pay no debts but of his own contracting; alſo againſt dealing for any of his effects or property with any perſon but himſelf.

WILLIAM KIMBLE.

December 4th, 1793. ‡

From the American Daily Advertiſer.

The two following authentic Letters, are taken from the Papers relative to *France*, communicated to the Houſe of Repreſentatives in a meſſage from the *Preſident* of the United States, of December 5th 1793, and which are now printed for the uſe of the members.

MR. JEFFERSON, Secretary of State, to Mr. MORRIS, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the United States.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 16th, 1793.

SIR,

IN my letter of June 13th, I encloſed to you the copies of ſeveral letters, which had paſſed between Mr. Ternant, Mr. Genet, and myſelf, on the occurrences to which the preſent war had given riſe within our ports. The object of this communication was, to enable you to explain the principles on which our government was conducting itſelf towards the belligerent parties; principles which might not in all caſes be ſatisfactory to all, but were meant to be juſt and impartial to all. Mr. Genet had been then but a little time with us; and but a little more was neceſſary to develope in him a character and conduct, ſo unexpected, and ſo extraordinary, as to place us in the moſt diſtreſſing dilemma, between our regard for his nation, which is conſtant and ſincere, and a regard for our laws, the authority of which muſt be maintained; for the peace of our country which the Executive Magiſtrate is charged to preſerve; for its honor, offended in the perſon of that Magiſtrate; and for its character groſsly traduced in the converſations and letters of this gentleman. In the courſe of theſe tranſactions, it has been a great comfort to us to believe that none of them were within the intentions or expectations of his employers. Theſe had been too recently expreſſed in acts which nothing could diſcolour, in the letters of the Executive Council, in the letter and decrees of the National Aſſembly, and in the general demeanor of the Nation towards us, to aſcribe to them things of ſo contrary a character. Our firſt duty, therefore, was to draw a ſtrong line between their intentions, and the proceedings of their miniſter; our ſecond, to lay thoſe proceedings faithfully before them.

On the Declaration of war between France and England, the United States, being at peace with both, their ſituation was ſo new & unexperienced by themſelves, that their citizens were not, in the firſt inſtant, ſenſible of the new duties reſulting therefrom, and of the reſtraints it would impoſe even *on their diſpoſitions* towards the belligerent powers. Some of them imagined (& chiefly their tranſient ſea faring citizens) that they were free to indulge theſe diſpoſitions, to take ſide with either party, and enrich themſelves by depredations on the commerce of the other, and were meditating enterpriſes of this nature, as there was reaſon to believe. In this ſtate of the public mind, and before it ſhould take an erroneous direction, difficult to be ſet right, and dangerous to themſelves and their country, the Preſident thought it expedient, through the channel of a Proclamation, to remind our fellow citizens that we were in a ſtate of peace with all the belligerent powers, that in that ſtate it was our duty neither to aid nor injure any, to exhort and warn them againſt acts which might contravene this duty, and particularly thoſe of poſitive hoſtility, for the puniſhment of which the laws would be appealed to; & to put them on their guard alſo as to the riſks they would run, if they ſhould attempt to carry articles of contraband to any. This Proclamation, ordered on the 19th and ſigned the 22d day of April, was ſent to you in my letter of the 26th of the ſame month.

On the day of its publication, we received through the channel of the newſpapers the firſt intimation that Mr. Genet had arrived on the 8th of the month at Charleſton, in the character of Miniſter Plenipotentiary from his nation to the United States, and ſoon after, that he had ſent on to Philadelphia the veſſel in which he came, and would himſelf perform the journey by land. His landing at one of the moſt diſtant ports of the Union from his points, both of departure and deſtination, was calculated to excite attention: and very ſoon afterwards we learnt, that he was undertaking to authorize the fitting and arming of veſſels in that port, enliſting men, foreigners and citizens, and giving them commiſſions to cruize and commit hoſtilities on nations at peace with us, that theſe veſſels were taking and bringing prizes into our ports, that the conſuls of France were aſſuming to hold courts of admiralty on them, to try, condemn, and authorize their ſale as legal prize, and all this before Mr. Genet had preſented himſelf, or his credentials to the Preſident, before he was received by him, without his conſent or conſultation, and directly in contravention of the ſtate of peace exiſting, and declared to exiſt in the Preſident's Proclamation, and incumbent on him to preſerve till the conſtitutional authority ſhould otherwiſe declare. Theſe proceedings became immediately, as was naturally to be expected, the ſubject of complaint by the repreſentative here of that power againſt whom they would chiefly operate. The Britiſh miniſter preſented ſeveral memorials thereon, to which we gave the anſwer of May 15th heretofore encloſed to you, correſponding in ſubſtance with a letter of the ſame date written to Mr. Ternant, the miniſter of France then reſiding here, a copy of which I ſend herewith. On the next day Mr. Genet reached this place, about five or ſix weeks after he had arrived at Charleſton, and might have been at Philadelphia, if he had ſteered for it directly. He was immediately preſented to the Preſident, and received by him as the miniſter of the Republic; and as the conduct before ſtated ſeemed to beſpeak a deſign of forcing us into the war, without allowing us the exerciſe of any free will in the caſe, nothing could be more aſſuaging than his aſſurances to the Preſident at his reception, which he repeated to me afterwards in converſation, and in public to the Citizens of Philadelphia, in anſwer to an addreſs from them, that, on account of our remote ſituation and other circumſtances, France did not expect that we ſhould become a party to the war, but wiſhed to ſee us purſue our proſperity and happineſs in peace. In a converſation a few days after, Mr Genet told me that M. de Ternant had delivered him my letter of May 15th, he ſpoke ſomething of the caſe of the Grange, and then of the armament at Charleſton, explained the circumſtances which had led him to it before he had been received by the Government, and conſulted its will, expreſſed a hope that the Preſident had not ſo abſolutely decided againſt the meaſure, but that he would hear what was to be ſaid in ſupport of it, that he would write me a letter on the ſubject, in which he thought he could juſtify it under our treaty; but that if the Preſident ſhould finally determine otherwiſe, he muſt ſubmit: for that aſſuredly his inſtructions were to do what would be agreeable to us. He accordingly wrote the letter of May 27. The Preſident took the caſe again into conſideration, and found nothing in that letter which could ſhake the grounds of his former deciſion. My letter of June 5th notifying this to him, his of June 8 and 14, mine of the 17th and his again of the 22d, will ſhew what further paſſed on this ſubject, and that he was far from retaining his diſpoſition to acquieſce in the ultimate will of the Preſident. It would be tedious to purſue this and our ſubſequent correſpondencies thro' all their details. Referring therefore for theſe to the letters themſelves, which ſhall accompany this, I will preſent a ſummary view only of the points of difference which have ariſen, and the grounds on which they reſt.

1ſt. Mr. Genet aſſerts his right of arming in our ports, and of enliſting our citizens, and that we have no right to reſtrain him or puniſh them. Examining this queſtion under the law of nations, founded on the general ſenſe and uſage of mankind, we have produced proofs from the moſt enlightened and approved writers on the ſubject, that a neutral nation muſt, in all things relating to the war, obſerve an exact impartiality towards the parties; that favors to one to the prejudice of the other would import a fraudulent neutrality, of which no nation would be the dupe; that no ſuccour ſhould be given to either, unleſs ſtipulated by treaty, in men, arms, or any thing elſe directly ſerving for war; that the right of raiſing troops, being one of the rights of ſovereignty, and conſequently appertaining excluſively to the nation itſelf, no foreign power or perſon can levy men, within its territory, without its conſent; and he who does, may be rightfully and ſeverely puniſhed, that if the United States have a right to refuſe the permiſſion to arm veſſels and raiſe men within their ports and territories, they are bound by the laws of neutrality to exerciſe that right, and to prohibit ſuch armaments and enliſtments. To theſe principles of the law of nations, Mr. Genet anſwers by calling them 'diplomatic ſubtleties' and 'aphoriſms of Vattel and others.' But ſomething more than this is neceſſary to diſprove them: and till they are diſproved, we hold it certain that the law of nations, and the rules of neutrality forbid our permitting either party to arm in our ports.

But Mr. Genet ſays, that the 22d article of our treaty, allows him *expreſsly* to arm in our ports. Why has he not quoted, the very words of that article *expreſsly* allowing it. For that would have put an end to all further queſtion. The words of the article are? 'it ſhall not be lawful for any foreign privateers not belonging to ſubjects of the moſt Chriſtian King, nor citizens of the ſaid United States who have commiſſions from any prince or ſtate, in enmity with either nation, to fit their ſhips in the ports of either the one or the other of the aforeſaid parties.' Tranſlate this from the general terms in which it here ſtands into the ſpecial caſe produced by the preſent war. 'Privateers not belonging to France or the United States, and having commiſſions from the enemies of one of them' are, in the preſent ſtate of things. 'Britiſh, Dutch and Spaniſh privateers.' Subſtituting theſe then for the equivalent terms, it will ſtand thus, 'It ſhall not be lawful for Britiſh, Dutch or Spaniſh privateers to fit their ſhips in the ports of the United States.' Is this an *expreſs* permiſſion to France to do it? Does the negative to the enemies of France, and ſilence as to France herſelf, imply an affirmative to France? certainly not: it leaves the queſtion as to France open and free to be decided according to circumſtances; and if the parties had meant an affirmative ſtipulation, they would have provided for it expreſsly; they would never have left ſo important a point to be inferred from mere ſilence, or implication. Suppoſe they had deſired to ſtipulate a refuſal to their enemies, but nothing as to themſelves, what form of expreſſion would they have uſed? Certainly, the one they have uſed: an expreſs ſtipulation as to their enemies, and ſilence as to themſelves. And ſuch an intention correſponds not only with the words, but with the circumſtances of the times. It was of value to each party to exclude its enemies from arming in the ports of the other, and could in no caſe embarraſs them. They therefore ſtipulated ſo far mutually. But each might be embarraſſed, by permitting the other to arm in its ports. They therefore would not ſtipulate to permit that. Let us go back to the ſtate of things in France, when this treaty was made, and we ſhall find ſeveral caſes wherein France could not have permitted us to arm in her ports. Suppoſe a war between theſe ſtates and Spain. We know that, by the treaties between France and Spain, the former could not permit the enemies of the latter to arm in her ports. It was honeſt in her, therefore, not to deceive us by ſuch a ſtipulation. Suppoſe a war between theſe ſtates and Great Britain. By the treaties between France and Great Britain, in force at the ſignature of ours, we could not have been permitted to arm in the ports of France. She could not then have meant in this article to give us ſuch a right. She has manifeſted the ſame ſenſe of it again in her ſubſequent treaty with England, made eight years after the date of ours, ſtipulating in the 16th article of it, as in our 22d, that foreign privateers *not being ſubjects of either crown*, ſhould not arm againſt either in the ports of the other. If this had amounted to an affirmative ſtipulation, that the ſubjects of the other crown might arm in her ports *againſt us*, it would have been in direct contradiction to her 22d article with us. So that to give to theſe negative ſtipulations an affirmative effect, is to render them inconſiſtent with each other, and with good faith: to give them only their negative and natural effect, is to reconcile them to one another, and to good faith, and is clearly to adopt the ſenſe in which France herſelf has expounded them. We may juſtly conclude, then, that the article only obliges us to refuſe this right, in the preſent caſe, to Great Britain, and the other enemies of France. It does not go on to give it to France, either expreſsly, or by implication. We may then refuſe it, and ſince we are bound by treaty to refuſe it to the one party, and are free to refuſe it to the other, we are bound by the laws of neutrality to refuſe it to that other. The aiding either party then with veſſels, arms or men, being unlawful by the Law of nations, and not rendered lawful by the treaty, it is made a queſtion whether our citizens, joining in theſe unlawful enterpriſes may be puniſhed? The United States, being in a ſtate of Peace with moſt of the belligerent powers by treaty, and with all of them by the laws of nature, murders and robberies committed by our citizens, within our territory, or on the high ſeas, on thoſe with whom we are ſo at peace, are puniſhable, equally as if committed on our own inhabitants. If I might venture to reaſon a little formally, without being charged with running into 'ſubtleties and aphoriſms', I would ſay that if one citizen has a right to go to war of his own authority, every citizen has the ſame. If every citizen has that right, then the nation (which is compoſed of all its citizens,) has a right to go to war by the authority of its individual citizens. But this is not true, either on the general principles of ſociety, or by our conſtitution, which gives that power to Congreſs alone, and not to the citizens individually. Then the firſt poſition was not true; and no citizen has a right to go to war of his own authority: and for what he does without right, he ought to be puniſhed. Indeed, nothing can be more obviouſly abſurd, than to ſay that all the citizens may be at war, and yet the nation at peace. It has been pretended, indeed, that the engagement of a citizen in an enterpriſe of this nature was a diveſtment of the character of citizen, and a tranſfer of juriſdiction over him to another ſovereign. Our citizens are certainly free to diveſt themſelves of that character, by emigration, and other acts manifeſting their intention, and may then become the ſubjects of another power, and free to do whatever the ſubject of that power may do. But the laws do not admit that the bare commiſſion of a crime amounts of itſelf to a diveſtment of the character of citizen, and withdraws the criminal from their coercion. They would never preſcribe an illegal act among the legal modes by which a citizen might diſtranchiſe himſelf; nor render treaſon, for inſtance, innocent by giving it the force of a diſſolution of the obligations of the criminal to his country. Accordingly, in the caſe of Henfield, a citizen of theſe States, charged with having engaged in the port of Charleſton, in an enterpriſe againſt nations at peace with us, and with having joined in the actual commiſſion of hoſtilities, the attorney general of the United States in an official opinion declared that the act with which he was charged, was puniſhable by law. The ſame thing has been unanimouſly declared by two of the Circuit Courts of the United States, as you will ſee in the charges of chief juſtice Jay, delivered at Richmond, and judge Wilſon, delivered at Philadelphia, both of which are herewith ſent. Yet Mr. Genet, in the moment he lands at Charleſton, is able to tell the governor, and continues to affirm in his correſpondence here, that no law of the United States authorizes their government to reſtrain either its own citizens or the foreigners inhabiting its territory, from warring againſt the enemies of France. It is true indeed, that, in the caſe of Henfield, the jury which tried, abſolved him. But it appeared on the trial that the crime was not knowingly and wilfully committed; that Henfield was ignorant of the unlawfulneſs of his undertaking; that in the moment he was appriſed of it, he ſhewed real contrition; that he had rendered meritorious ſervices during the late war, and declared he would live and die an American. The jury therefore, in abſolving him, did no more than the conſtitutional authority might have done, had they found him guilty: the conſtitution having provided for the pardon of offences in certain caſes, and there being no caſe where it could have been more proper than where no offence was contemplated. Henfield therefore was ſtill an American citizen, and Mr. Genet's reclamation of him was as unauthoriſed as the firſt enliſtment of him.

2d. Another doctrine advanced by Mr. Genet, is that our courts can take no cogniſance of queſtions whether veſſels, *held by theirs* as prizes, are lawful prizes or not; that this juriſdiction belongs excluſively to their conſulates here, which have been lately erected by the national aſſembly into complete courts of admiralty.

Let us conſider, firſt, what is the extent of the juriſdiction, which the conſulates of France may rightfully exerciſe here. Every nation has of natural right, entirely and excluſively, all the juriſdiction which may be rightfully exerciſed in the territory it occupies. If it cedes any portion of that juriſdiction to judges appointed by another nation, the limits of their power muſt depend on the inſtrument of ceſſion. The United States and France have by their conſular convention, given mutually to their conſuls juriſdiction in certain caſes eſpecially enumerated. But that convention gives to neither the power of eſtabliſhing complete courts of admiralty within the territory of the other, nor even of deciding the particular queſtion of prize, or not prize. The conſulates of France, then, cannot take judicial cogniſance of thoſe queſtions here. Of this opinion Mr. Genet was, when he wrote his letter of May 27, wherein he promiſes to correct the error of the conſul at Charleſton, of whom, in my letter of the 15th, I had complained, as arrogating to himſelf that juriſdiction; tho' in his ſubſequent letters he has thought proper to embark in the errors of his conſuls.

But the United States, at the ſame time, do not pretend any right to try the validity of captures made *on the high ſeas*, by France, or any other nation, over its enemies. Theſe queſtions belong, of common uſage, to the ſovereign of the captor, and whenever it is neceſſary to determine them, reſort muſt be had to his courts. This is the caſe provided for in the 17th article of the treaty, which ſays, that ſuch prizes ſhall not be arreſted, nor cogniſance taken of the validity thereof; a ſtipulation much inſiſted on by Mr. Genet and the Conſuls, and which we never thought of infringing or queſtioning. As the validity of captures then, made *on the high ſeas* by France over its enemies, cannot be tried within the United States by their Conſuls, ſo neither can it by our own Courts. Nor is this the queſtion between us, though we have been miſled into it.

The real queſtion is, whether the United States have not a right to protect veſſels within their waters, and on their coaſts. The Grange was taken within the Delaware, between the ſhores of Jerſey and of the Delaware ſtate, and ſeveral miles above its mouth. The ſeizing her was a flagrant violation of the juriſdiction of the United States. Mr. Genet, however, inſtead of apologiſing, takes great merit in his letters for giving her up.—The William is ſaid to have been taken within two miles of the ſhores of the United States. When the admiralty declined cogniſance of the caſe, ſhe was delivered to the French Conſul, according to my letter of June 25th, to be kept till the Executive of the United States ſhould examine into the caſe; and Mr. Genet was deſired by my letter of June 29th, to have them furniſhed with the evidence, on behalf of the captors, as to the place of capture. Yet, to this day, it has never been done. The brig Fanny was alleged to be taken within five miles from our ſhore. The Catharine within two miles and a half. It is an eſſential attribute of the juriſdiction of every country to preſerve peace, to puniſh acts in breach of it, and to reſtore property taken by force within its limits. Were the armed veſſels of any nation to cut away one of our own from the wharves of Philadelphia, and to chuſe to call it a prize, would this exclude us from the right of redreſſing the wrong? Were it the veſſel of another nation, are we not equally bound to protect it, while within our limits? were it ſeized in any other waters, or on the ſhores of the United States, the rights of redreſſing is ſtill the ſame: and humble indeed, would be our condition, were we obliged to depend for that on the will of a foreign Conſul, or on negociation with diplomatic Agents. Accordingly, this right of protection, within its waters, and to a reaſonable diſtance on its Coaſts, has been acknowledged by every nation, and denied to none: and if the property ſeized, be yet within their power, it is their right and duty to redreſs the wrong themſelves.—France herſelf has aſſerted the right in herſelf, and recogniſed it in us, in the 6th article of our Treaty, where we mutually ſtipulate that we will, *by all the means in our power*, (not by negotiation) protect and defend each other's veſſels and effects, in our ports or roads, or on the ſeas near our countries, and recover and reſtore the ſame to the right owners. The United Netherlands, Pruſſia, and Sweden, have recogniſed it alſo in Treaties with us; and indeed it is a ſtanding formule, inſerted in almoſt all the Treaties of all nations, and proving the principle to be acknowledged by all nations.

How, and by what organ of the government, whether judiciary or executive, it ſhall be redreſſed, is not yet perfectly ſettled with us. One of the ſubordinate Courts of Admiralty has been of opinion, in the firſt inſtance, in the caſe of the ſhip William, that it does not belong to the judiciary. Another, perhaps, may be of a contrary opinion. The queſtion is ſtill ſubjudice, & an appeal to the Court, of laſt reſort, will decide it finally. If, finally, the judiciary ſhall declare that it does not belong to the *civil* authority, it then reſults to the Executive, charged with the direction of the *military* force of the Union, and the conduct of it's affairs with foreign nations. But this is a mere queſtion of internal arrangement between the diſferent departments of the government, depending on the particular diction of the Laws and Conſtitution; and it can, in no wiſe, concern a foreign nation to which department theſe have delegated it.

3d. Mr. Genet, in his letter of July 9th, requires that the ſhip Jane, which he calls an Engliſh privateer, ſhall be immediately ordered to depart; and, to juſtify this, he appeals to the 22d article of our Treaty, which provides that it ſhall not be lawful for any foreign *privateer* to fit their ſhips in our ports, to ſell *what they have taken*, or purchaſe victuals &c. The ſhip Jane is an Engliſh merchant veſſel, which has been many years employed in the commerce between Jamaica and theſe ſtates. She brought here a cargo of produce from that iſland, and was to take away a cargo of flour. Knowing of the war when ſhe left Jamaica, and that our Coaſt was lined with ſmall French privateers, ſhe armed for her defence, and took one of thoſe Commiſſions uſually called Letters of Marque. She arrived here ſafely without having had any rencounter of any ſort. Can it be neceſſary to ſay that a merchant-veſſel is not a privateer? That though ſhe has arms to

defend herſelf in time of war, in the courſe of her regular commerce, this no more makes her a privateer, than a huſbandman following his plough, in time of war, with a knife or piſtol in his pocket, is thereby made a ſoldier? The occupation of a privateer is attack and plunder, that of a merchant-veſſel is commerce and ſelf-preſervation. The article excludes the former from our ports, and from ſelling *what ſhe has taken*, that is, what ſhe has acquired by war, to ſhew it did not mean the merchant-veſſel and what ſhe had acquired by commerce. Were the merchant-veſſels, coming for our produce, forbidden to have any arms for their defence, every adventurer who has a boat, or money enough to buy one, would make her a privateer; our Coaſts would ſwarm with them, foreign veſſels muſt ceaſe to come, our commerce muſt be ſuppreſſed, our produce remain on our hands, or at leaſt that great portion of it, which we have not veſſels to carry away, our ploughs muſt be laid aſide, and agriculture ſuſpended. This is a ſacrifice no Treaty could ever contemplate, and which we are not diſpoſed to make out of mere complaiſance to a falſe definition of the term *privateer*. Finding that the Jane had purchaſed new carriages to mount two or three additional guns, which ſhe had brought in her hold, and that ſhe had opened additional port holes for them, the carriages were ordered to be re-landed, the additional port-holes ſtopped, and her means of defence reduced to be exactly the ſame at her departure, as at her arrival. This was done on the general principle of allowing no party to arm within our ports.

4th. The 17th article of our Treaty leaves armed veſſels free to *conduct* whitherſoever they pleaſe, the ſhips and goods taken from their enemies, without paying any duty, and to depart and be conducted freely to the places expreſſed in their Commiſſions, which the Captain ſhall be obliged to ſhew. It is evident that this article does not contemplate a freedom *to ſell their prizes* here: but on the contrary, *a departure* to ſome other place, always to be expreſſed in their Commiſſion, where their validity is to be finally adjudged. In ſuch caſe it would be as unreaſonable to demand duties on the goods they had taken from an enemy, as it would be on the cargo of a merchant veſſel touching in our ports for refreſhment or advices, and againſt this the article provides. But the armed veſſels of France have been alſo admitted to land and ſell their prize goods here for conſumption; in which caſe it is as reaſonable they ſhould pay duties, as the goods of a merchantman landed and ſold for conſumption. They have, however, demanded, and as a matter of right, to ſell them free of duty, a right, they ſay, given by this article of the Treaty, though the article does not give the right to ſell at all. Where a Treaty does not give the principal right of ſelling, the additional one of ſelling duty free cannot be given: and the laws, in admitting the principal right of ſelling, may withhold the additional one of ſelling duty free.—It muſt be obſerved that our revenues are raiſed almoſt wholly on imported goods. Suppoſe prize goods enough ſhould be brought in to ſupply our whole conſumption. According to their conſtruction we are to loſe our whole revenue. I put the extreme caſe to evince more extremely, the unreaſonableneſs of the claim. Partial ſupplies would effect the revenue but partially. They would leſſen the evil, but not the error, of the conſtruction: and I believe we may ſay with truth, that neither party had it in contemplation, when penning this article, to abandon any part of its revenue for the encouragement of the ſea-robbers of the other.

5th. Another ſource of complaint with Mr. Genet has been, that the Engliſh take French goods out of American veſſels, which he ſays is againſt the Law of Nations, and ought to be prevented by us. On the contrary, we ſuppoſe it to have been long an eſtabliſhed principle of the Law of Nations, that the goods of a friend are free in an enemy's veſſel, and an enemy's goods lawful prize in the veſſel of a friend. The inconvenience of this principle, which ſubjects merchant-veſſels to be ſtopped at Sea, ſearched, ranſacked, led out of their courſe, has induced ſeveral nations latterly to ſtipulate againſt it by treaty, and to ſubſtitute another in its ſtead, that free bottoms ſhall make free goods, and enemy bottoms, enemy goods; a rule equal to the other in point of loſs and gain, but leſs oppreſſive to commerce. As far as it has been introduced, it depends on the treaties ſtipulating it, and forms exceptions in ſpecial caſes to the general operation of the law of nations. We have introduced it into our treaties with France, Holland and Pruſſia; and French goods found by the two latter nations in American bottoms, are not made prize of. It is our wiſh to eſtabliſh it with other nations. But this requires their conſent alſo, is a work of time, and in the mean while they have a right to act on the general principle, without giving to us, or to France, cauſe of complaint. Nor do I ſee that France can loſe by it on the whole. For tho' ſhe loſes *her* goods when found in our veſſels by the nations with whom we have no treaties, yet ſhe gains *our* goods, when found in the veſſels of the ſame, and all other nations: and we believe the latter maſs to be greater than the former.—It is to be lamented, indeed, that the general principle has operated ſo cruelly in the dreadful calamity which has lately happened in St. Domingo. The miſerable fugitives, who, to ſave their lives, had taken aſylum in our veſſels, with ſuch valuable and portable things as could be gathered in the moment, out of the aſhes of their houſes, and wrecks of their fortunes, have been plundered of theſe remains by the licenſed Sea-rovers of their enemies. This has ſwelled, on this occaſion, the diſadvantages of the general principle, that, an enemy's goods are free prize in the veſſels of a friend." But it is one of thoſe deplorable and unforeſeen calamities to which they expoſe themſelves who enter into a ſtate of war, furniſhing to us an awful leſſon to avoid it by juſtice and moderation, and not a cauſe or encouragement to expoſe our own towns to the ſame burnings and butcheries, nor of complaint, becauſe we do not.

6th. In a caſe like the preſent, where the miſſionary of one Government conſtrues differently from that to which he is ſent, the treaties and laws which are to form a common rule of action for both, it would be unjuſt in either, to claim an excluſive right of conſtruction. Each nation has an equal right to expound the meaning of their common rules; and reaſon and uſage have eſtabliſhed, in ſuch caſes, a convenient and well underſtood train of proceeding. It is the right and duty of the foreign miſſionary to urge his own conſtructions, to ſupport them with reaſons which may convince, and in terms of decency and reſpect which may reconcile, the government of the country to a concurrence. It is the duty of that government to liſten to his reaſonings with attention and candor, and to yield to them when juſt. But if it ſhall ſtill appear to them that reaſon and right are on their ſide, it follows of neceſſity, that, exerciſing the ſovereign powers of the country, they have a right to proceed on their own conſtructions and concluſions as to whatever is to be done within their limits. The Miniſter then refers the caſe to his own government, aſks new inſtructions, and in the mean time acquieſces in the authority of the country. His government examines his conſtructions, abandons them, if wrong, inſiſts on them, if right, and the caſe then becomes a matter of negociation between the two nations. Mr. Genet, however, aſſumes a new and a bolder line of conduct. After deciding for himſelf ultimately, and without reſpect to the authority of the country, he proceeds to do, what even his Sovereign could not authorize, to put himſelf, within the country, on a line with its government, act as co-ſovereign of the territory, arms veſſels, levies men, gives commiſſions of war, independently of them, and in direct oppoſition to their orders and efforts. When the government forbids their citizens to arm and engage in the war, he undertakes to arm and engage them. When they forbid veſſels to be fitted in their ports for cruiſing on nations with whom they are at peace, he commiſſions them to fit and cruize. When they forbid an unceded juriſdiction to be exerciſed within their territory by foreign agents, he undertakes to uphold that exerciſe, and to avow it openly. The privateers Citoyen Genet and Sans Culottes, having been fitted out at Charleſton, (though without the permiſſion of the government, yet before it was forbidden) the Preſident only required they might leave our ports, and did not interfere with their prizes. Inſtead, however, of their quitting our ports, the Sans Culottes remains ſtill, ſtrengthening and equipping herſelf, and the Citoyen Genet went out only to cruize on our coaſt, and to brave the authority of the country by returning into port again with her prizes. Though in the letter of June 5th. the final determination of the Preſident was communicated, that no future armaments in our ports ſhould be permitted, the Vainqueur de la Baſtile was afterwards equipped and commiſſioned in Charleſton, the Anti-George, in Savannah, the Carmagnole, in Delaware, a Schooner, and a Sloop, in Boſton, and the Polly, or Republican, was attempted to be equipped in New-York, and was the ſubject of reclamation by Mr. Genet, in a ſtyle which certainly did not look like relinquiſhing the practice. The Little Sarah or Little Democrat was armed, equipped and manned, in the Port of Philadelphia, under the very eye of the government, and as if meant to inſult it. Having fallen down the river, and being evidently on the point of departure for a cruize, Mr. Genet, was deſired, in my letter of July 12th, on the part of the Preſident, to detain her till ſome enquiry and determination on the caſe ſhould be had. Yet within three or four days after, ſhe was ſent out by orders from Mr. Genet himſelf, and is at this time cruiſing on our coaſts, as appears by the proteſt of the maſter of one of our veſſels maltreated by her.

The government, thus inſulted and ſet at defiance by Mr. Genet, committed in its duties and engagements to others, determined ſtill to ſee in theſe proceedings but the character of the individual; and not to believe, and it does not believe, that they are by inſtructions from his employers. They had aſſured the Britiſh miniſter here, that the veſſels already armed in their ports ſhould be obliged to leave them, and that no more ſhould be armed in them. Yet more had been armed, and thoſe before armed, had either not gone away, or gone only to return with new prizes. They now informed him that the order for departure ſhould be enforced, and the prizes made contrary to it, ſhould be reſtored or compenſated. The ſame thing was notified to Mr. Genet, in my letter of Aug. 7th, and, that he might not conclude the promiſe of compenſation to be of no concern to him, and go on in his courſes, he was reminded that it would be a fair article of account againſt his nation.

Mr. Genet, not content with uſing our force, whether we will or not, in the military line, againſt nations with whom we are at peace, undertakes alſo to direct the civil government; and particularly, for the Executive and Legiſlative bodies, to pronounce what powers may, or may not, be exerciſed by the one, or the other. Thus in his letter of June 8th, he promiſes to reſpect the political opinions of the Preſident *till the Repreſentatives ſhall have confirmed or rejected them*: as if the Preſident had undertaken to decide what belonged to the deciſion of Congreſs. In his letter of June 14th, he ſays more openly that the Preſident ought not to have taken on himſelf to decide on the ſubject of the letter, but that it was of importance enough to have conſulted Congreſs thereon: and in that of June 22d, he tells the Preſident, in direct terms, that Congreſs ought already to have been occupied on certain queſtions which he had been too haſty in deciding; thus making himſelf, and not the Preſident, the judge of the powers aſcribed by the conſtitution to the Executive, and dictating to him the occaſion when he ſhould exerciſe the power of convening Congreſs at an earlier day than their own act had preſcribed.

On the following expreſſions, no commentary ſhall be made.

July 9. 'Les principes philoſophiques proclamees par le Preſident.' *A.*

June 22. 'Les opinions privees ou publiques de M. le Preſident, et cette egide ne paroiſſant pas ſuffiſante.' *B.*

June 22. 'le gouvernement federal s'eſt empreſſe pouſſe par je ne ſcais quelle influence.' *C.*

June 22. 'Je ne puis attribuer des demarches de cette nature qu'a des impreſſions etrangeres dont le tems et la verite triompheront.' *D.*

June 25. 'On pourſuit avec acharnement, en virtu des inſtructions de M. le Preſident, les Armateurs Franeais:' *E.*

June 14. 'Ce refus tend a accomplir le ſyſteme infernal du roi d'augleteve, et deſautres rois ſes accomplices, pour faire perir par la famine les Republican Francais avec la liberte.' *F.*

June 8. 'La lache abandon de ſes amis. *G.*

July 25. En vain le deſir de couſerver la paix fait, il ſacrifier les intereſts de la France a cet interet du moment; en vain le ſoif de richeſſes l'emportet, elle ſur l'honneur dans la balance politique, de l'Amerique, tous ces menagemens, toute cette condeſcendance, toute cette humilite n'aboutiſſent a rien: nos enemis sn reint, et les Francois trop confiants ſont punis pour avoir cru que la nation Americaine, avoit un pavillon, qu'elle avoit quelque egard pour ſes loix, quelque conviction de ſes forces, et qu'elle terroit au ſentiment de la dignite. Il ne m'eſt pas poſſible de peindre toute ma ſenſibilite ſur ce ſcandale qui tend a la dimiure tiou dê votre commerce, a l'oppreſſion du notre, et a l'abaiſſement des republiques Si nos concitoyens out ete trompes, ſi vous n'etes point en etat de ſoutenir la ſouverainete de votre peuple, parlez; nous l'nvous garantie quand nons etions eſclaves, nous ſaneours la rendre redoutable etaut dedeverrus libres.' *H.*

We draw a veil over the ſenſations which theſe expreſſions excite. No words can render them: but they will not eſcape the ſenſibility of a friendly and magnanimous nation, who will do us juſtice. We ſee in them neither the portrait of ourſelves, nor the pencil of our friends; but an attempt to embroil both; to add ſtill another nation to the enemies of his country, and to draw on both a reproach which it is hoped will never ſtain the hiſtory of either. The written proofs, of which Mr. Genet was, himſelf, the bearer, were to unequivocal to to leave a doubt that the French nation are conſtant in their friendſhip to us. The reſolves of their National Convention, the letters of their executive council atteſt this truth in terms which render it neceſſary to ſeek, in ſome other hypotheſis, the ſolution of Mr. Genet's machinations againſt our peace and friendſhip.

Conſcious, on our part, of the ſame friendly and ſincere diſpoſitious we can with truth affirm, both for our nation and government, that we have never omitted a reaſonable occaſion of manifeſting them. For I will not conſider as of that character, opportunities of ſallying forth from our ports to way lay, rob, and murder defenceleſs merchants and others, who have done us no injury, and who were coming to trade with us, in the confidence of our peace and amity. The violation of all the laws of order & morality which bind mankind together, would be an unacceptable offering to a juſt nation. Recurring, then only to recent things, after ſo afflicting a libel, we recollect with ſatisfaction that in the courſe of two years, by unceaſing exertions, we paid up ſeven years arrearages and inſtalments of our debt to France, which the inefficiency of our firſt form of government had ſuffered to be accumulating: that preſſing on ſtill to the entire fulfilment of our engagements, we have facilitated to Mr. Genet the effect of the inſtalments of the preſent year, to enable him to ſend relief to his fellow citizens in France, threatened with famine: that in the firſt moment of the inſurrection which threatened the colony of St. Domingo, we ſtepped forward to their relief with arms & money, taking freely on ourſelves the riſk of an unauthorized aid, when delay would have been denial: that we have received, according to our beſt abilities, the wretched fugitives from the cataſtrophe of the principal town of that Colony, who, eſcaping from the ſwords and flames of civil war, threw themſelves on us naked and houſeleſs, without food or friends, money or other means, their faculties loſt and abſorbed in the depth of their diſtreſſes: that the excluſive admiſſion to ſell here the prizes made by France on her enemies, in the preſent war, though unſtipulated in our treaties and unfounded in her own practice, or in that of other nations, as we believe; the ſpirit manifeſted by the late Grand Jury in their proceedings againſt thoſe who had aided the enemies of France with arms and implements of war, the expreſſions of attachment to his nation, with which Mr. Genet was welcomed, on his arrival and journey from South to North, and our long forbearance under his groſs uſurpations and outrages of the laws and authority of our country, do not beſpeak the partialities intimated in his letters. And for theſe things he rewards us by endeavors to excite diſcord and diſtruſt, between our citizens and thoſe whom they have entruſted with their government, between the different branches of our government, between our nation and his. But none of theſe things, we hope, will be found in his power. That friendſhip which dictates to us to bear with his conduct yet a while, leſt the intereſts of his nation here ſhould ſuffer injury, will haſten them to replace an Agent whoſe diſpoſitions are ſuch a miſrepreſentation of theirs, and whoſe continuance here is inconſiſtent with order, peace, reſpect, and that friendly correſpondence which we hope will ever ſubſiſt between the two nations. His government will ſee, too, that the caſe is preſſing; That it is impoſſible for two ſovereign and independent authorities to be going on within our territory, at the ſame time, without colliſion. They will foreſee, that if Mr. Genet perſeveres in his proceedings, the conſequences would be ſo hazardous to us, the example ſo humiliating and pernicious, that we may be forced even to ſuſpend his functions before a ſucceſſor can arrive to continue them. If our citizens have not already been ſhedding each other's blood, it is not owing to the moderation of Mr. Genet, but to the forbearance of the government. It is well known that if the authority of the laws had been reſorted to, to ſtop the Little Democrat, its officers and agents were to have been reſiſted by the crew of the veſſel, conſiſting partly of American Citizens. Such events are too ſerious, too poſſible, to be left to hazard, or to what is worſe than hazard, the will of an agent whoſe deſigns are ſo myſterious. Lay the caſe, then, immediately before his Government; accompany it with aſſurances, which cannot be ſtronger than true, that our friendſhip for the nation is conſtant and unabating; that, faithful to our treaties, we have fulfilled them in every point to the beſt of our underſtanding; that if, in any thing, however, we have conſtrued them amiſs, we are ready to enter into candid explanations, and to do whatever we can be convinced is right; that in oppoſing the extravagancies of an agent, whoſe character they ſeem not ſufficiently to have known, we have been urged by motives of duty to ourſelves, and juſtice to others, which cannot but be approved by thoſe who are juſt themſelves; and, finally, that, after independence and ſelf government, there is nothing we more ſincerely wiſh than perpetual friendſhip with them.

I have the honor to be,
with great reſpect and eſteem
Dear Sir, &c.

(Signed) TH. JEFFERSON.

NOTE— A copy of the preceding letter was ſent enclоſed by the Secretary of State, to Mr. Genet.

Tranſlations of the French Paſſages:

A. "*The philoſophical principles proclaimed by the Preſident.*"

B. "*The opinions private or public of the Preſident, and this Egis not appearing to you ſufficient.*"

C. "*The Federal Government has been eager, urged by I know not what influence.*"

D. "*I cannot aſcribe meaſures of this nature, but to extraneous impreſſions, over which time and truth will triumph.*"

E. "*They purſue with rage the French privateers, by the orders of the Preſident.*"

F. "*This refuſal tends to accompliſh the infernal ſyſtem of the King of England and of the other Kings, his accomplices, to deſtroy, by famine, French freemen and freedom.*"

G. *The cowardly abandonment of their friends,*"

H. *In vain the deſire to preſerve peace, leads you to ſacrifice the intereſts of France to this intereſt of the moment; in vain the thirſt of riches preponderates againſt honor in the political balance of America—all this management—all theſe condeſcenſions; all this humiliation end in nothing. Our enemies laugh at it, and the French, too confident, are puniſhed for having believed that the American nation had a flag; that it had ſome reſpect for its laws, ſome conviction of its force, and that it had ſome ſentiment of its dignity. It is not poſſible for me to paint to you all my ſenſibility at this ſcandal, which tends to the diminution of your commerce, to the oppreſſion of ours, and to the debaſement and valification of republics.*

If our fellow citizens have been deceived, if you are not in a condition to maintain the ſovereignty of your people, ſpeak: We have guarantied it when we were ſlaves, we know how to render it reſpectable being become free."

New-York, September 18, 1793, 2d year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible. Citizen Genet, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the French Republic with the United States, to Mr. Jefferſon, Secretary of State of the United States.

SIR,

PERSUADED that the ſovereignty of the United States reſides eſſentially in the People, and its repreſentation in the Congreſs: Perſuaded that the Executive Power is the only one which has been confided to the Preſident of the United States: perſuaded that this Magiſtrate has not the right to decide queſtions, the diſcuſſion of which, the conſtitution reſerves particularly to the Congreſs: perſuaded that he has not the power, to bend exiſting treaties to circumſtances, and to change their ſenſe: perſuaded that the league formed by all the Tyrants, to annihilate republican principles, founded on the rights of man, will be the object of the moſt ſerious deliberations of Congreſs, I had deferred, in the ſole view of obtaining good harmony, between the free people of America and France, communicating to my government, before the epoch at which the repreſentatives of the people were to aſſemble, the original correſpondence which has taken place, in writing, between you and myſelf, on the political rights of France in particular; on the intereſt of general liberty; and on the acts, proclamations, and deciſions of the Preſident of the United States, relative to objects which require, from their nature, the ſanction of the legiſlative body: however, informed that the gentlemen who have been painted to me ſo often as ariſtocrats, partiſans of monarchy, partiſans of England, of her conſtitution, and conſequently, enemies of the principles, which all good Frenchmen have embraced, with a religious enthuſiaſm,—alarmed at the popularity

which was reflected on the minister of France, by the affection of the American People for the French Republic, and for the glorious cause which it defends; equally alarmed at my unshaken and incorruptible attachment to the severe maxims of democracy, were labouring to ruin me in my country, after having re-united all their efforts to calumniate me in the view of their fellow-citizens, I was going to begin to collect these afflicting materials, and I was taking measures to transmit them to France with my reports, when the denunciation which these same men have excited the President to exhibit against me, through Mr. Morris, came to my hands. Strong in the principles which have directed my conduct; sheltered from every well-founded reproach; I expected, nevertheless, to have found in it some serious allegations. But what has been my astonishment, on finding, that the American People were more outraged in it, than myself: that it was supposed, that I exercised over them a *sovereign* influence: that it was pretended that I was making them take a part in the war of liberty, for the defence of their brethren, of their allies, against the intention of their government: that judgments favourable to our interests, rendered in the midst of the acclamations of the citizens of Philadelphia, by juries, and by independent tribunals, have not been the expression of a severe justice; in short, that I was a power within another power. Such strange accusations, proving only that the American People loves and supports our principles and our cause, in spite of its numerous enemies, and that the power, which they do me the honor to attribute to me, is only that of gratitude struggling against ingratitude; of truth combating error. I will send no other justification of my conduct: I will join only in support of the opinions which I mean to profess, some writings which have been published here, such as those of *Veritas*, and of *Helvidius*, &c. As to the personal outrages, as to the doubts which you insinuate on my devotion to the union of the People, I have reason to believe they will not make a great impression, when the answer shall be recurred to, which I made to the numerous addresses which your fellow-citizens deigned to present me: when it shall be recollected, that placed, at the age of twelve years, in the bureau of foreign affairs, it was I who had the advantage of contributing to penetrate the French with the spirit of 1776 and 1777, by translating into our tongue, under the direction of my father, then head of the bureau, the greater part of your laws, and of the writings of your politicians: that since that epoch, always faithful to the cause of liberty, I have rendered to the Americans in the different employments I have had, all the services which depended on me; and that, we find, charged to represent the French People, with the first People who have proclaimed the rights of man, knowing how far our ancient government had put liberticide shackles on the commerce and on the intimacy of our two nations, I have neglected nothing to obtain, on the one hand, the liberal basis on which the new bands which the French People desires to contract with the United States, were to be negociated, in order, that on the other, the Federal Government might be sensible, how urgent it was to occupy themselves promptly on the conclusion of this true family-compact, which was forever to unite the political and commercial interests of two people, equally objects of the hatred of all tyrants. Besides, sir, whatever may be the result of the atchievement, of which you have rendered yourself the generous instrument, after having made me believe that you were my friend; after having initiated me into mysteries, which have inflamed my hatred against all those who aspire to an absolute power, there is an act of justice which the American People, which the French People, which all free People are interested to reclaim; that is, that there be made a particular enquiry, in the next Congress, of the motives, on which the head of the executive power of the United States, has taken on himself to demand the recal of a public minister, whom the sovereign People of the United States had received fraternally, and recognised, before the diplomatic forms had been fulfilled, with respect to him, at Philadelphia.

It is in the name of the French People, that I am sent to their brethren—to free and sovereign men: it is, then, for the Representatives of the American People, and not for a single man, to exhibit against me an act of accusation, if I have merited it. A despot may singly permit himself to demand from another despot, the recal of his representative, and to order his expulsion in case of refusal. This is what the Empress of Russia did, with respect to myself, from Louis XVI; but in a free state, it cannot be so, unless order be entirely subverted; unless the People, in a moment of blindness, chuses to rivet their fetters, in making, to a single individual, the abandonment of their most precious rights.

I pray you, then, sir, to place under the eyes of the President of the United States, the demand which I make in the name of equity, to lay before Congress, for their discussion, at the epoch when they shall be assembled by the law, if the great events which occupy the universe, do not appear yet sufficient to hasten their convocation. 1st. All the questions relative to the political rights of France, and the United States. 2d. The different cases resulting from our state of war with the powers, of whose acts of aggression I have informed you. 3d. The heads of accusation, which the minister of the United States, with the French Republic, is charged to exhibit against me, and against the Consul, whose character is compromitted and outraged in the most scandalous manner, for having obeyed superior orders, which it was neither in their power nor in mine to revoke. In this expectation, sir, I do not consider the dignity of the French nation as compromitted by the extraordinary position in which I find myself, as well as the Consul; and I have to complain only of the forms you have employed.

The Executive Council of the French Republic had also complaints of a very different nature from those alleged against me, to exhibit against Mr. Morris, your Ambassador at Paris; but penetrated with a just sentiment of respect for the sovereignty of the American people, it recommended to me only to make confidential observations to you on the necessity of recalling this Minister Plenipotentiary, accused by the public voice of facts established, but not by the representatives of the people after a regular enquiry, of having favored, as much as he could, the counter-revolutionary projects of Louis XVI—of communicating to him, memoirs, in which he advised him not to accept the constitution—of having had no connections but with suspected persons--of having affected the greatest contempt for all those who served faithfully the cause of the people; of having been the channel of the counsels which conducted la Fayette into the prisons of Prussia—of having abused the respect of the French people, for the Envoy of the American people, to facilitate more surely the correspondence and the conspiracies of all its enemies; of having shewn nothing but ill humour in his relations with the ministers of the French Republic—of having affected, in writing to them, to employ, in speaking of the executive of the United States, only the words "in the name of my court," so shocking to republican ears; of having demanded a passport the 10th Aug. 1792, to go into England with the ambassador of George III—and of having said publicly, with a confidence which the present event justifies, that if the embassy of the republic should be received at Philadelphia, its existence and that of the republican Consuls in America, would not be of long duration there.

I have already mentioned to you, sir, some of these imputations; but, as I have already told you, out of respect for the sovereignty of the United States, I thought I should leave to their wisdom, the care of taking measures, the most suitable to reconcile their dignity with what their prudence might require.

Not doubting, sir, that the justice which I require, will be done me, as well as my co-operators, I ought to inform you, that I am about to have printed all my correspondence with you, all my instructions, and all those of the Consuls, in order that the American people, whose esteem is dearer to me than life, may judge whether I have been worthy or not, of the fraternal reception which it deigned to give me; if, in all my official papers, I have not expressed my respect for that virtuous nation, and my confidence in the purity of their sentiments; if I have insisted on a single principle, which has not been supported since by decisions of the juries or tribunals of the country; if, in acting and in expressing myself with the frankness and the energy of a republican, I have attacked the constitution; if I have refused respect to a single law; in fine, if, in reclaiming with all the firmness which was prescribed to me, the faithful execution of our treaties, I have not endeavored to encourage the federal government to employ the only means worthy of a great people, to preserve peace and to enjoy the advantages of neutrality: an useful object, not to be obtained by timid and uncertain measures, by premature proclamations, which seem extorted by fear, by a partial impartiality, which sours your friends without satisfying your enemies, but by an attitude firm and pronounced, which apprises all the powers that the very legitimate desire of enjoying the sweets of peace, has not made you forget what is due to justice, to gratitude; and that without ceasing to be neutral, you may fulfil public engagements, contracted with your friends, in a moment when you were yourselves in danger.

I will answer more in detail, sir, at a proper time, to your violent diatribe. But it contains one fact, on which I must now give you explanations. You are made to reproach me with having indiscreetly given to my official proceedings, a tone of colour, which has induced a belief, that they did not know, in France, either my character or my manners. I will tell you the reason, sir; it is that a pure and warm blood runs with rapidity in my veins; that I love, passionately, my country; that I adore the cause of Liberty; that I am always ready to sacrifice my life to it; that to me, it appears inconceivable, that all the enemies of tyranny, that all virtuous men, do not march with us to the combat; and that, when I find, an injustice is done to my fellow citizens, that their interests are not espoused with the zeal which they merit, no consideration in the world, would hinder either my pen or my tongue from tracing, from expressing my pain. I will tell you, then, without ceremony, that I have been extremely wounded. Sir, 1st, that the President of the United States was in a hurry, before knowing what I had to transmit to him on the part of the French Republic, to proclaim sentiments on which decency & Friendship should at least have drawn a veil. 2d, that he did not speak to me at my first audience, but of the Friendship of the United States towards France, without saying a word to me, without anouncing a single sentiment on our revolution: while all the towns from Charleston to Philadelphia had made the air resound with their most ardent wishes for the French Republic. 3d, that he had received and admitted to a private audiance, before my arrival, Noailles and Talon, known agents of the French counter-revolutionists, who have since had intimate relations with two members of the Federal Government. 4th, that this first magistrate of a free people, decorated his parlour with certain medallions of Capet & of his family, which served at Paris as signals of rallying. 5th, that the first complaints which were made to my predecessor on the armaments and prizes which took place at Charleston on my arrival, were in fact but a paraphrase of the notes of the English minister. 6th, that the secretary of war, to whom I communicated the wish of our governments of the windward Islands to receive promptly some fire arms and some cannon, which might put into a state of defence possessions guarantied by the U. States, had the front, to answer me with an ironical carelessness, that the principles established by the President, did not permit him to lend us so much as a pistol. 7th. that the secretary of the treasury, with whom I had a conversation on the proposition which I had made to convert almost the whole American debt, by means of an operation of finance authorised by the law, into flour, rice, grain, salted provisions, and other objects of which France had the most pressing need, added to the refusal which he had already made officially, of favoring this arrangement; the positive declaration, that even if it were practicable, the United States could not consent to it because England would not fail to consider this extraordinary reimbursment furnished, to a nation with which she is at war, as an act of hostility. 8th, that by instructions from the President of the United States, the American citizens, who ranged themselves under the banners of France, have been prosecuted and arrested; a crime against liberty unheard of, of which a virtuous and popular jury avenged with eclat the defenders of the best of causes. 9th. That incompetent tribunals were suffered to take cognizance of facts relative to prizes, which treaties interdict them expresly from doing: that on the acknowledgment of their incompetence, this property, acquired by the right of war, was taken from us; that it was thought ill; of that our consuls protested against these arbitrary acts; and that as a reward for his devotion to his duty, the one of Boston was imprisoned as a malefactor. 10th. That the President of the United States, took on himself to give to our treaties arbitrary interpretations, absolutely contrary to their true sense; & that by a series of decisions which they would have us receive as laws, he left no other indemnification to France for the blood she spilt, for the treasures she dissipated, in fighting for the independence of the United States, but the illusory advantage of bringing into their ports, the prizes made on their enemies, without being able to sell them. 11th. That no answer is yet given to the notification of the decree of the National Convention for opening our ports in the two Worlds, to the American citizens, and granting the same favours to them, as to the French citizens: advantages which will cease, if there be a continuance to treat us with the same injustice. 12th. That he has deferred, in spite of my respectful insinuations, to convoke Congress immediately, in order to take the true sentiments of the People, to fix the political system of the United States, and to decide whether they will break, suspend, or tighten their bands with France: an honest measure, which would have avoided, to the Federal Government, much contradiction and subterfuge: to me, much pain and disgust; to the local governments, embarrassments, so much the greater, as they found themselves placed between treaties which are laws and decisions of the Federal Government, which are not: in fine, to the tribunals, duties so much the more painful to fulfil, as they have been often under the necessity of giving judgments contrary to the intentions of the government.

It results from all these facts, Sir, that I could not but be profoundly affected with the conduct of the Federal Government towards my country, a conduct so contrary to what the will of their Sovereign, to what the proceedings of mine, gave me reason to expect;—and that if I have shewn firmness, it is because it was indispensable that my resistance should be equal to the oppression—to the injustice—which were in opposition to the interests confided to me; it is that it was not in my character to speak as many people do, in one way, and act in another; to have an official language and a language confidential. I have done strictly my duty; I have defended my ground, and I will suffer no precedent against any of the rights of the French people, while there remains to me a breath of life; while our two Republics shall not have changed the basis of their political and commercial relations; while they shall not have persuaded the American people that it is more advantageous for them to become insensibly the slaves of England, the passive tributaries of their commerce, the sport of their politics, than to remain the allies of the only power who may be interested to defend their sovereignty and their independence; to open to them their colonies, and to their riches those markets which double their value. If it be to this that tend all the machinations set in motion against the French Republicans, and against their friends in the United States;—if it be to attain this more conveniently, that they wish to have here, instead of a Democratic Ambassador, a minister of the ancient regimen, very complaisant, very mild, well disposed to pay his court to people in place, to conform himself blindly to whatsoever may flatter their views and their projects, and to prefer above all, to the modest and sure society of good farmers, plain citizens, honest artisans, that of distinguished personages, who speculate so patriotically on the public funds, on the lands and paper of the state:—I know not if the French Republic can find for you, at this day, such a man in their bosom—but in all events, Sir, I can assure you, that I will press very strongly its government to *sacrifice me without hesitation*, if this injustice offers the least utility.

Accept my respects.

GENET.

NOTE.—This letter was one among several others which were received at the Secretary of State's office, in Philadelphia, there formed into a packet, September 30, addressed to him and forwarded by post to Virginia. By some accident of the post, they did not get on to him in Virginia, were returned to Philadelphia, and there received by him only the 2d day of December.

Register & Intelligence Office.

THIS is to inform the inhabitants of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, that the above office for hiring Servants of every description, and other purposes of information, such as Houses, Lands, Farms, Plantations, bought, sold, rented, leased, &c. &c. &c. is now opened, for their conveniency, at Mr. Henry Styles's, No. 18, North Third Street, Philadelphia, where a person of character punctually attends for said purpose.

Those Ladies, Gentlemen, Farmers, Tradesmen, and persons of other denominations, who wish to be furnished with Servants, Apprentices, &c. will please to mention in writing what may suit them, and any Servant, or Parent of a Child, whom they wish to put out Apprentice, or of what capacity they may be of, that are in want of a place, may suitably be served, according to their abilities, bringing with them their characters.

Wet and Dry nurses of undeniable characters, either to be in or out of the family, may be heard of, on application being made here.

Boarding and Lodging, for persons of all ranks and families, for either city, town, or country, on application being made, may speedily be furnished.

Merchants, Tradesmen and others accounts made out with the greatest exactness, dispatch and secrecy.

Seamens' Wills and Powers made out and settled; also all kinds of Wills and Powers, Deeds, Bonds, Leases, Indentures for Apprentices and servants, punctually performed.

Letters wrote on all occasions, and to persons of all ranks and offices whomsoever or wheresoever, also for seamen and others, with the utmost secrecy and dispatch.

Houses, Shops, Rooms, or any part of a House to let, may be heard of on application.

All business transacted at this office, is done on very reasonable terms.

Hours of attendance at this office from 8 till 1 o'clock in the forenoon, and from 3 to 5 in the afternoon.

N. B. All applications made to this Office must be in writing, and signed by the person so applying, with the place of residence.

Philadelphia, Nov. 12th, 1793.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, living in Moreland township, Philadelphia county, on the night of the 26th of this instant, a bright bay MARE, rising 4 years old, 14½ hands high, her mane lately trimmed, a small saddle-mark on the off side, trots and canters well, and has a thin tail, which she carries crooked. Any person apprehending the thief, so that he be brought to justice, and securing the Mare, so that the owner may get her again, shall be entitled to the above reward, or Twelve Dollars and reasonable charges for the Mare if brought home, or delivered to PHILIP WAGGONER, at the Black Horse Tavern, North Front street.

CHRISTOPHER VANARTSDALEN.

November 28, 1793. † wtf.

Eight Dollars Reward.

ABSCONDED from the service of the subscriber, on the night of the 28th ultimo, a Negro Girl, named NANCY, about 20 years old, and 5 feet high. She took with her sundry apparel, the particulars of which cannot be ascertained, excepting a red and white calico gown of a large figure, a black sattin bonnet, and a pair of new leather shoes. She lately belonged to Mr. Marr, of Northampton county, in this state, who sold her time to the subscriber, and as her mother lives, or did then live, with the said Marr, it is suspected she has gone that way, as she has been heard to say she intended to see her mother this winter. She is very artful, and of impudent speech and behaviour. Whoever apprehends the said servant, and secures her, so that she may be recovered by her master, shall be entitled to the above reward, and all reasonable charges.

MATTHIAS HARRISON.

Northern-Liberties, Ridge road, Nov. 20.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

Supplement to the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE. No. 3310.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, December 17.

A report from the commissioners of the fund for the reduction of the public debt was read and laid on the table.

Mr. Sedgwick of the committee to whom was referred that part of the President's speech, which relates to the military establishment, brought in a bill for the augmenting and better supporting the military establishment of the United States. Twice read, and referred to the committee of the whole house.

A motion for the appointment of a committee to prepare and report a bill for placing on the Pension list such officers and soldiers of the militia, as shall be wounded and disabled in the service of the United States, laid on the table by Mr. Greenup, was taken into consideration, and the question for the appointment of a committee for that purpose being put, was negatived.

A motion being made for resuming the reading of the confidential communications, received yesterday from the President of the United States—the galleries were cleared.

Wednesday, December 18.

Mr. Fitzsimons presented the memorial of Henry Hill, in behalf of himself and others, creditors of John Banks, praying that a bill may be passed this session, which was passed by the late house at the close of the session, but did not pass the Senate—twice read, and referred to a committee of three members.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) of the committee of elections, brought in a report on the petition of Henry Van Ransselaer, complaining of an undue return in the case of John Van Allen, one of the sitting members from the state of New-York—The result of the report is, that the said John Van Allen is duly elect.

The Speaker informed the House, that a letter signed Andrew G. Frauncis, inclosing a petition and sundry documents relating to the Treasury and the officer at the head of that department—had been put into his hands.

Mr. Fitzsimons observed, that it appeared to him from a cursory examination of the papers, and from the manner in which the petition had been introduced, that it would be proper that the whole should for the present lay on the table, for the inspection of the members—They were accordingly laid on the table.

The report of the committee of elections was again read, and a motion made that it should be the order of the day on Friday next.

Another motion was made to recommit the report—The motion for a reference to the committee of the whole obtained.

The following motion was laid on the table, that a committee be appointed to enquire inro the circumstances of sundry French vessels which took refuge in the United States, during the past summer, and to consider of the propriety of remitting the foreign tonnage thereon.

It was moved, that that part of the communication, from the President of the United States, relative to the treaty with Morocco, and the liberation of the prisoners in Algiers, should be referred to a committee of the whole, and be made the order of the day to morrow—which motion was agreed to.

The reading of the confidential communications being called for, the galleries were cleared.

Thursday, December 19.

The Speaker communicated a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, enclosing an account of the receipts and expenditures of the United States, for the year 1792.

On motion it was voted that 500 copies of the annual account of the receipts and expenditures of the United States, be printed under direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Heath moved for the reading of the petition of Andrew G. Frauncis, which was accordingly done—The petition refers to some warrants issued by the late board of Treasury of the United States purchased by the petitioner—payment of which, the petitioner states, had been denied or evaded by the Secretary of the Treasury—It was moved, that the petition should be referred to a select committee, with the documents accompanying the same—Another motion was made by Mr. Smith, (S. C.) that the accompanying papers should be previously read—it was urged that these papers contained many charges, in which several responsible officers were implicated, and that to enable the house to act understandingly in the business, it was necessary that the members should be acquainted with their contents. The clerk proceeded in the reading of the documents.

These papers contain a statement of the circumstances of the case—a correspondence between the petitioner and the secretary of the treasury—a letter from the petitioner to the President of the United States, complaining of a denial of justice from the officers of the treasury—a letter from John M. Taylor to the petitioner, &c. &c. the reading being finished, it was voted that the memorial of A. G. Frauncis, and the papers accompanying it, be referred to a select committee, to consist of five members. Messrs Smith of Maryland, Giles, Findley, Dayton, and Coffin, were appointed the committee.

A letter was read from the secretary of state, enclosing a report respecting the privileges and restraints on the commerce of the United States in foreign countries, &c. made pursuant to a resolution of the late house of the 23d of Feb. last. This letter and report were read, and referred to the committee of the whole house—ordered that 300 copies be printed for the use of the house.

Mr. Smith of (M.) called up his motion laid on the table yesterday, that a committee be appointed to enquire into and report a state of facts, respecting sundry French vessels, which have taken refuge in the United Sates—also their opinion of the propriety of remitting the foreign tonnage duties thereon—the motion was agreed to, and referred to a committee of three members.

Mr. Giles gave notice, that on Monday next he should call up the resolutions respecting the Treasury department, which he laid on the table a few days since.

On motion the house proceeded to the reading of the confidential papers.

Galleries shut.

Friday, December 20.

Mr. Hindman from Maryland, and Mr. Griffin from Virginia, appeared, were qualified, and took their seats.

Mr. Christie presented the petition of Nathan Smith, surgeon's mate in the late American army, praying compensation for services rendered by him in that capacity: ordered to be referred to a committee of three members.

Mr. Smith, of Maryland, presented the petition of Patrick Bennet, of Baltimore, praying a liquidation of his claim against the United States, as Quarter-Master of light dragoons, in the continental army; ordered, that it be referred to the Secretary of War.

The petition of Stepny Wilson, of the state of New York, was read and laid on the table. This was of a similar tenor with the last mentioned.

The house, agreeably to the order of the day, resolved itself into a committee of the whole house, Mr. Trumbull in the chair, on the report of the committee of elections, respecting the election of Mr. John Van Allen, from the state of New-York:—The petition of Mr. Henry Van Ransselaer, the two reports of the committee of elections, and the election law of the state of New-York, were read by the clerk.

Mr. Lee rose and stated a number of facts as connected with this business, and added the following questions, viz.

1. Whether irregularities not deemed by the law of New York, sufficient to nullify the votes given, shall be regarded by the house of representatives, as having that effect; none of the irregularities (observed by Mr. Lee) were regarded by the law of New-York as sufficient to vitiate the returns of votes made by the inspectors, who are sworn officers and subject to pains and penalties for failure of duty. If the law of New-York is to be observed as a sovereign rule on this occasion, the allegations do not state any facts so material, as to require the interference of the house of representatives.

2. Whether setting aside this first principle, mere irregularities, not alledged to have proceeded from corruption, shall nullify the returns of sworn officers; and whether the house representatives ought to countenance and enquire into the mere implications of such serious crimes, as perjury and corruption; or should require such charges to be expresly and specifically made.

3. Whether it is not an indispensible requisite to the existence of a representative government, that at every election a choice should be made.

4. Whether to ensure such choice, it be not necessary that this principle should be established—that a majority of legal votes legally given should decide the issue of an election.

5. Whether, therefore, partial corruption to any extent should be deemed sufficient to nullify an election, or only sufficient to vitiate the votes given under such corruption, leaving the election to be decided by the sound votes, however few.

6. Whether if partial corruption should be deemed sufficient to nullify an election, such corruption should not extend to the major part of the votes given, and if the major part of the votes be deemed found, the fate of the election should not depend on the plurality of votes in such major part?

Mr. Lee, observed that this last was the opinion of the committee, and they have stated facts according to this opinion, and finding a major part of the votes duly given and canvassed, and that I. E. Van Allen had a plurality of such major part, they have determined that he was duly returned to serve in the present Congress:

Several members spoke on this subject, and after a considerable time spent in the business, the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to set again; which was not granted: and the committee of the whole was discharged from further consideration on this business.

A motion was made to have the report recommitted to the committee of elections,—this brought on a debate, and was superseded by a motion for adjournment until Monday next, which was agreed.

KNOXVILLE, Nov. 23.

By the last accounts from Cumberland, Mero district, we learn, that there has been a cessation of Indian hostilities, for a longer period than has been experienced for several years before.

General Sevier, mentioned in our last as having crossed the Tennessee, in pursuit of a large party of Indians that killed Cavet's family, and committed many other depredations on the frontiers, on the 25th of September, returned to this place on the 24th of October, after having been 17 days in the Cherokee nation, and penetrated quite through it to the Creek country, with the loss of three men killed and three men wounded. On his attempting to cross High Tower River, his advance, led by Captain Evans, of the Knox mounted infantry, was warmly opposed by a large body of Creeks and Cherokees, who were strongly posted for the purpose, when a smart action ensued, in which Captain Evans and Lieutenant M'Clellan distinguished themselves in a very particular manner by their bravery. In a few minutes the Indians gave way in all quarters, leaving behind them several of their dead on the field, and all their baggage and sundry arms: They were also seen to carry off many wounded during the engagement. After this action the Indians abandoned their towns as the General approached, which were destroyed, together with the provisions found in them. Success has ever crowned the arms of this experienced and valuable officer.

NEWBERN, N. C. Dec. 7.

There is now a report in town, that an epedemical disorder rages in Fayetteville, and it is expected the legislature will adjourn to some other place.

NORFOLK, Dec. 11.

The following intelligence is received by the brig Commerce, Capt. Small, arrived at Charleston, on the 30th ult. from Rotterdam, after a short passage.

"That Mr. Pinckney, as American Ambassador, had made the following requisitions to the British court, which, it is said, had been agreed to, that the western posts should be delivered up to the United States; that the British shall not supply the Indians, who are hostile to the Americans, with goods or ammunition; that American seamen shall not be subject to impress into the British service; and that American vessels on the high seas shall not be molested by British cruizers. It was further reported that an embassy had been appointed by the British court to America, for the purpose of adjusting with Congress some points relative to a commercial treaty.

Captain Wardrob, of the Cato, on the 19th of October, in lat. 49, lon. 20, spoke the enterprize American East-Indiaman, out 8 weeks from St. Helena, bound from China to Ostend. She had sprung a leak, and put into the Cape of Good-Hope, where she was obliged to unload.

By two gentlemen who came passengers in the schooner Little Will, Capt. Church, arrived on Thursday last from Guadaloupe, and bound to Baltimore, we are informed, that seventeen sail of Spanish men of war were arrived at Trinidad; and 11 sail of Dutch men of war had arrived at Surrinam.

RICHMOND, Dec. 13.

Extract from the Journal of the House of Delegates.

Friday Dec. 6, 1793.

A motion was made, that the House do come to the following resolution:

The convention of this state, which adopted the constitution of the United States, having deemed the same in its original form defective in sundry particulars, and having recommended several amendments to it, of which a small number only have hitherto been adopted, and the general assembly deeming it of essential consequence, that the wishes of the people of Virginia, thus expressed, should if possible be gratified and carried into effect; and convinced that the said amendments (except so much of the third article thereof as goes to exclude Congress from the power of direct taxation,) if adopted, would tend greatly to secure and perpetuate the liberty prosperity and happiness of the United States.

Resolved therfore, that the Senators of this state, in the Congress of the United States, be instructed, and the Representatives requested, to the use their utmost exertions to have such amendments, proposed by the said convention to the constitution of the United States, as have not hitherto been adopted, engrafted into and made part of the same.

And the said resolution being twice read, a motion was made, and the question being put to amend the same, by substituting in lieu thereof the following resolution:

Resolved, that the further consideration of the resolution respecting the amendments proposed by the convention of this commonwealth, which adopted the constitution of the United States, be postponed until the next session of assembly.

It was resolved in the affirmative. Ayes 63—Noes 54.

SALEM, Dec. 10.

Captain Prince, of this port, has arrived from Port-au Prince. The next day after sailing from there, he was boarded by the crew of a Spanish launch, who at first affected to treat him with civility; but suddenly they seized upon him, stripped off his cloaths, and rifled his pockets of 22 joes, they also robbed an American passenger of about 16 joes and two gold watches, and the sailors of all their cloaths:—These lawless people shewed no commission, and it is probable they had none—they detained Captain Prince about 20 hours, after which he ran into the Mole, and obtained a pass from the British Commodore Rowley, which was duly respected by the English cruisers he afterwards met. The Admiral sent out the armed schooner Peacock in pursuit of the Pirates.

The British cruisers stop all American vessels they meet going into the Bite; of of course, provisions bear a great price there.

BOSTON, December 11.

Extract of a letter from St. John's, N. F. dated Nov. 14, 1793, to a gentleman in this town.

"Business is very dull with us at present. Cursed war makes us suffer greatly. Although we have a fine market, and every thing cheap, money is very scarce.

"We have a privateer fitting out here: She is a brig, and is ready for sea; the property of George Younghusband; mounting 12 four pounders and ten swivels, manned with 50 men—commanded by Capt. Boyd—who will sail in a few days, on a cruize—perhaps in your bay."

On enquiring we find, that there was not a ship among the vessels lately cast away on Cape Cod.—A large Sloop, from Charleston, and several fishing Schooners, are, however, among the number. What lives were lost, we have not heard.

NEW-YORK, December 18.

Last evening arrived here the brig Two Sisters, Captain A. Sheffield, in 57 days from Cadiz.

Captain Sheffield says there was no accounts in Cadiz, of any American vessels being captured by the Algerines, but that several had been chased by them.—That many of the American sailors left their ships, and entered on board the men of war.—That at Cadiz they had not yet received any account of the retaking of Toulon—but that it was closely invested by a powerful army of Republicans.—The Spaniards were exerting themselves to afford the garrison relief, which had lately suffered very great losses, in attempting to dislodge the French from some advantageous situation they possessed.—The number of English killed was reported to be near 3000, and as many Spanish.

It is not the merchant and the sailor only who are interested in the war with the pirates of Algiers; the certain effect of it is to *sink* the *value* of our *grain* and *provisions of all kinds*, which we have carried to Spain, Portugal and the straits in large quantities. The farmers will feel the effects of this war as sensibly as the merchants.—They are therefore deeply interested in defending our navigation from captures and insults. This defence can only be procured by a small navy; and a navy cannot be built without *money*. But our trade is already overburdened with duties; and unless our landholders will consent to a small land tax of a penny or two on each acre of cultivated land, their produce must lie on hand, or be sold at 25, perhaps 50 per cent. below its present value.

The question of putting our country in a posture of defence against any sudden invasion, is before our national legislature; and we have no doubt will be decided to the satisfaction of all good citizens. It is singular for an independent people, who enjoy more of the bounties of nature, more freedom, and prosperity, than any other state or kingdom now knowu in the world, to leave her trade, her sea coast, her rich and flourishing towns, *totally defenceless*: A nation of four millions of souls, liable every moment to have her largest cities burnt or laid under contribution, by any little piratical fleet that scours the ocean. What shall be done? If we are attacked, we must defend ourselves. By what means? By a navy. Not a navy of 100 ships of the

line; we have no occaſion for it. Many of our harbours are defended by ſhoal water. Moſt of them have a narrow entrance, commanded by eminences, which are capable of being fortified ſo as effectually to guard the ports. But ſome of them ſeem not capable of this kind of defence, and New-York harbour may be of this number. But two or three ſhips of the line would probably defend the harbour and city againſt any navy whatever. Perhaps ſhips of a ſmall ſize would anſwer the purpoſe. A few ſhips of ſize would for ever protect us from inſult in our ports and the navigation near the coaſt; while a few large frigates would protect our trade to Spain, Portugal and the Levant, from the pirates of the Barbary coaſt. But the expence! the expence! We like the *protection*—but *who pays?*

The brig Cynthia, Capt. Mead, from Madeira, arrived yeſterday, in which Capt. William Henry of this city, came paſſenger, who informs that the day previous to their ſailing, which was on the 30th of October, a Portugueſe brig arrived there, who had ſpoke an Algerine frigate, forty leagues to the windward of Madeira, ſtanding to the North and Weſt of the iſland—on the day they ſailed, they ſaw a veſſel from the ſhore, which from her ſingular manœuvres, was ſuppoſed by Mr. Pintard, the American Conſul, and by every perſon there, to be another Algerine frigate.

December 21.

Liſbon, 22d October, 1793.

Peter S. Livingſton, Eſquire, New-York.

"Dear Sir,

"I have the pleaſure to inform you, that I have this day obtained a promiſe from the court of a convoy for our ſhips, about 16 in number, to be provided as ſoon as they ſhall be ready to ſail. My letter, and the very polite and friendly anſwer from the Portugueſe Miniſter, go by this conveyance to the Secretary of ſtate; the veſſel ſails to-morrow. I pray you to communicate this pleaſing and very important intelligence to all the merchants, &c. &c. in your city.

I am, Dear Sir,
Moſt ſincerely yours,
EDWARD CHURCH.

N. B. The two following veſſels arrived here the 20th inſtant, without ſeeing the enemy, viz. the ſchooner Elſey, Captain Wells, of Boſton, but laſt from North Carolina, 7 weeks paſſage; and the brig Betſey, Captain Bunbury, of Portſmouth, laſt from Virginia; ſame paſſage ſpoke Captain Alkins, bound from hence to Boſton, 40 leagues N. W. from the Rock of Liſbon.

Mr. Philips arrived here yeſterday in the Daniſh ſhip Stadt Altona, 56 days from Liſbon, charged with diſpatches to the government of the United States, from Mr. Church, our Conſul at Liſbon.

We learn from Mr. Philips, that the Peace made betwen the Regency of Algiers and the Queen of Portugal, was wholly effected without her knowledge or conſent, by the agents of the Britiſh and Spaniſh courts. That the captain of the Portugueſe frigate who had brought the news of the peace into Liſbon, firſt obtained it from an Algerine cruizer he fell in with, and who produced his authority for the peace, being papers ſigned by the Britiſh and Spaniſh agents; upon this the frigate quit her ſtation and went into port, where the captain was immediately impriſoned for having done ſo.

Mr. Philips further adds, that it was currently reported, and generally believed in Liſbon, that her Majeſty of Portugal, would immediately order a 60 gun ſhip and a frigate to cruize off the Streights mouth, to protect the veſſels of the United States, bound to and from her ports.

We are ſorry to add to the foregoing, that nine American veſſels have been ſeen in the Mediterraneau with Algerines on board; who were taking them into their ports. One of theſe unfortunate veſſels is ſaid to be the brig Nancy of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, December 24.

Extract of a letter from Liſbon, dated October 22, 1793.

"I have it from good authority, that there has been a very ſevere action between the French and the whole force of Sardinia, collected, and commanded by the king in perſon. The battle is ſaid to have been long and bloody, but the latter were finally routed and purſued, with very great ſlaughter, both on the field of action and in the purſuit. The king of Sardinia was on his march towards Nice, near which he expected to meet the French, and intended to give them battle; but the French advanced about 4 leagues from Nice, when the abovementioned action enſued. This court ſeems to be very much alarmed at a report circulating in the palace, that the King of Pruſſia propoſes to withdraw his forces from the field of action, and to retire to his own dominions in peace. Various cauſes are aſſigned for this extraordinary and unexpected manœuvre. It is certain that the report has made a very conſiderable impreſſion on this court, which encourages me to hope it is not without ſome foundation. Portugal has granted a convoy to the American veſſels now in her ports, to protect them from the Algerines."

The public are requeſted to be cautious in receiving Dollars, as a conſiderable number of counterfeits are now in circulation in this city. They conſiſt of baſe metal, covered with quickſilver, and are dated 1788, and 1790.

WILLIAM BINGHAM, Eſq; is elected a Senator for this ſtate, in the place of SAMUEL POWEL, Eſq; deceaſed.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, to a gentleman of reſpectability in New-York, dated September 25.

"Two ſhips of the line and ſeveral frigates have lately ſailed from this port for Malta and Naples, to carry 3000 Malteſe, and 7000 men, which the King of Naples has deſtined to be landed at Toulon.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated December 17.

"This morning arrived two American veſſels, one from Cadiz, and another from Madeira, by the former nothing new has yet tranſpired, but by the latter, we hear, that the Algerines are cruiſing off that iſland."

Secretary's Office, Dec. 13, 1793.

Liſt of the Returns of the enumeration of taxable inhabitants of Pennſylvania, received at the Secretary's-office, and delivered to the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

1	The City of Philadelphia,	7,088
2	The County of Philadelphia,	6,885
3	The do. of Lancaſter,	6,409
4	The do. of Delaware,	2,216
5	The do. of Cheſter,	5,270
6	The do. of Luzerne,	1 409
7	The do. of Dauphine,	3,481
8	The do. of Fayette,	2.844
9	The do. of Bucks,	4,644
10	The do. of Northampton,	4,697
11	The do. of Alleghany,	2,510
12	The do. of Huntingdon,	1,717
13	The do. of Waſhington,	5,045
14	The do. of Berks,	5.511
15	The do. of Cumberland,	5,869

A. J. DALLAS, Sec'ry.

During the late heavy rains and freſh in the Raritan, the bridge which was erected oppoſite New-Brunſwick, ſuffered much damage—two of the pillars having fallen aſunder, ſuppoſed to be undermined by the rapidity of the current.

A gentleman from Montreal informs, that he had received a letter from the city of Quebec, the metropolis of the Canadas, which was wrote while that city was burning, and which mentioned that one quarter of the city was reduced to aſhes, and that the fire was ſtill raging.—This letter, we underſtand, was of quite a recent date.

We learn that a veſſel which ſailed from Martinico about the middle of laſt November fell in with the French frigate the Thetis, in the longitude of Charleſtown, which had ſailed from France three months before, and had taken four prizes. The ſame veſſel brings intelligence that when ſhe left Martinico that iſland enjoyed perfect tranquility, that there ſubſiſted the greateſt harmony between Rochambeau and the people of colour, and that the former had an army of 1500 choſen blacks all well affected; he expected to be attacked again very ſhortly, and there, was every appearance that the Engliſh would be as well received as before.

A correſpondent at Charleſtown writes that the Mole is cloſely beſieged by 18,000 men, that the Jeremites in conjunction with the Engliſh, had attempted to attack Cape Tiburon, but that they had been repulſed with conſiderable loſs.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From the intereſting communications which have been read in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, it appears, that the great and important concerns of the American Republic, in relation to foreign countries, have inceſſantly engaged the attention of the Executive during the receſs of Congreſs—that the dignity of the government has been maintained, and the rights of the Union ſupported. It appears further, that very important events are depending on the deciſion which may be the reſult of the negociations that have been, or now are, on the carpet—From the publication of the documents above referred to, which may very ſhortly be expected, a Correſpondent anticipates that general ſatisfaction will enſue on the part of the people, in reſpect to the conduct of thoſe whom they have choſen as the guardians of the public honour and happineſs.

We have ſome men among us who have no reaſon for calling themſelves Republicans, ſave their hating the government of the people. The French judge very differently in a like caſe. They will not allow a man to be a Republican, nor even to wear his head on his own ſhoulders, if he ventures to ſhake it againſt their principles or proceedings.

ALL Perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate and effects of Mrs. MARY SINDREY, Widow, late of Frankford, Oxford townſhip, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, deceaſed, are deſired to produce their accounts to Jacob Leſher and William Creed, in Frankford, aforeſaid, Executors and Adminiſtrators of the above, in order for ſettlement; and thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate, &c. are requeſted to make payment to the aforeſaid Adminiſtrators, on, or before the 16th day of March, 1794, or they will be dealt with according to law.

Frankford, December 16, 1793.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office at Cheſter, Pennſylvania, which, if not taken out by the 1ſt of next April, will be ſent to the General Poſt-Office as dead Letters.

MILES MACARTEY, Poſt-Maſter.

December 21, 1793.

A. John Aloy, Kennet; Robert Allen.

B. William Balindyne, William Brown.

C. William Common, New Garden; William Connell, Marcus-Hook; William Cray.

D. Daniel Denney.

F. Daniel Fitzpatrick, John Foreman, 2.

G. Doctor Joſeph Gardner.

H. Leckey and William Harper, James Heſlip, John Hughes, Fallowfield; George Hinſon, Nether-Providence; Aaron Huſton.

K. Dolly Kinter.

L. Thomas Lowry.

M. Alexander M'Ans, John Murray, John M'Carran, David Moore, Eſq; John Morrow, Nathan Moore, Newtown.

P. Samuel Price, Eſq; Iſaac Pennell, Chicheſter; Martha Pepper, Amos Penegar.

R. Francis Ruth, Fallowfield.

W. Thomas Wallace, Marcus-Hook; William Wallace, John Williams, Schoolmaſter, Tredyffrin.

Juſt Publiſhed, at No. 118, Market Street, (Price Half a Dollar)

A SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE

MALIGNANT FEVER,

Lately prevalent in Philadelphia:

By MATHEW CAREY.

THIRD EDITION IMPROVED.

(Particulars in our next.)

TO BE LET,

THE Noted TAVERN at Appoquinimink Landing, New-Caſtle county, and on the road leading from Philadelphia to Dover. The Stand is both neceſſary and convenient, as well for travellers, as for the neighbourhood. The Houſe is large and commodious, and the ſtables in good order. Sixty acres of good Land will be Let with the Tavern.

Poſſeſſion will be given on the 25th day of March next. Applications to be made at the above Landing, to JAMES MOORE.

December 21, 1793. ‡ t. f.

NOTICE is hereby given,

That on Saturday, the 1ſt day of February next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. the well known FARM, at New London Croſs Roads, late the property of ALEXANDER JOHNSON, Eſq; deceaſed, will be ſold to the higheſt bidder, at public ſale, by the ſubſcribers, Executors to the laſt will of the abovenamed deceaſed.

This Farm is ſo well known, that it is unneceſſary to deſcribe it very particularly. It is diſtant from Chriſtiana Bridge 15 miles, from Newport 16, from Lancaſter about 30, from the Suſquehannah 17, and from Kennet Square 10 miles, and is ſituated at the interſection of the roads leading from Lancaſter to Newport, and from Philadelphia to the Suſquehannah. There are on the ſaid Farm, a large quantity of meadow, a conſiderable proportion whereof is watered, a large quantity of woodland, a good brick dwelling-houſe and kitchen, barn, ſtables, and other out houſes, all of which are in tolerable repair, and under good cedar roof. It contains upwards of 400 acres, and may be readily divided into two convenient Farms. The terms of payment will be made known at the time and place of ſale.

JAMES JOHNSON,
JOHN M'DOWELL,
JAMES STRAWBRIDGE, } Executors.

Croſs Roads, December 20, 1793.

I THE Subſcriber, bought a PLANTATION of ADAM HARTZELL, in Forks townſhip, Northampton county, at a time when the ground was covered with ſnow, ſo that I could not ſee every thing on that Plantation, as I had wiſhed, and by that opportunity he, the ſaid Adam Hartzell, when he ſaw that I truſted and believed him as a couſin of mine, took the advantage of me, in telling and inſuring me many a thing of his Plantation, which I afterwards found not to be ſo, and found that I would be at a great loſs if I ſhould take his Plantation, as we had agreed. I do therefore forbid every perſon not to buy any of the Bonds, which I gave him the ſaid Adam Hartzell, for I will not pay any of the ſaid Bonds, without he forces me to it. ¶

Dec. 18, 1793. PHILIP GROSS.

WHEREAS I, the Subſcriber, living in Allentown, Northampton county, upon opening a Hogſhead of COFFEE, which I lately purchaſed in the city of Philadelphia, found a Trunk full of ſundry Goods, in ſaid Hogſhead. The proper owner thereof, is reſpectfully required to prove his property, and take it away, by paying the charges and damages thereof. †

Dec. 16, 1793. ADAM DESHLER.

CAME to the Plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Upper Dublin townſhip, Montgomery county, on the 28th of September laſt, a brindle COW, with ſome white hairs in her face. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. ‡ DAVID DAVIS.

December 21, 1793.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOSEPH KEYSER, of the city of Philadelphia, Grocer, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and all thoſe having demands againſt the ſaid eſtate are requeſted to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, unto BENJAMIN KEYSER,

December 9, 1793. † Executor.

UPPER RHINE, September 19.

Yeſterday afternoon, half after three o'clock, a terrible cannonade was heard beyond the Rhine, interchanged with a platoon-fire; it made the houſes on the mountains ſhake, and laſted, notwithſtanding the dark and rainy weather, till eight o'clock at night, without interruption. It recommenced from ten till eleven; and from all the ſteeples the flaſh of the guns could be plainly diſcovered.

In ſhort the fire ſeemed to proceed from the whole extent of the French lines, and ſeveral perſons pretend to have obſerved red hot balls.

VIENNA, September 14.

General Ferraris, who was lately appointed Vice-Preſident of the Aulic Council of War, has been ſent to the King of Pruſſia, to requeſt his Majeſty to ſecond, in a more efficacious manner, the operations of the campaign on the Rhine.

It is now thought impoſſible here for the corps of the army, under the command of General Wurmſer, to force the lines of Weiſſembourg, until he ſhall have been reinforced by the army of Reſerve, which is already on its march from Tyrol.

Our Miniſters are already buſy with ſketching out the expences for the firſt half year of the campaign of 1794. The expences which attended the tranſporting of the heavy ordnance amounted by themſelves to 58,000,000 florins; but this expence falls off in the next campaign.

DOURLAC, September 20.

On the 18th, towards 4 o'clock in the afternoon, we heard a dreadful cannonade here, proceeding from beyond the Rhine, and laſting till late in the night. At 8 o'clock in the evening, the Allies began to throw combuſtibles into Lauterbourg, and the ſecond time they threw them in, a conflagration began to manifeſt itſelf, and the gates of the town were thrown open to the Allies at 4 o'clock in the morning.

Weiſſembourg is not yet in the hands of the combined army, which is however very cloſe to the lines.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 7.

The elector of Saxony has publiſhed a mandate, by which the Burghers are in future to be conſidered as fit and competent for filling thoſe offices in the ſtate that have hitherto been occupied by the nobles only, the higheſt ſituation not excepted.

KAISERSLAUTERN Sept. 4.

Seveaal parties of the French Moſelle army have lately given themſelves up to the Pruſſian ſtaff officers, requeſting they might be incorporated with the Prince de Conde's corps, which has been granted them. The French lately in Bluſcaſtel have been drove back to Saargemund. Their lines at Weiſſembourg extend near ſix leagues, and are provided with a great number of redoubts and a double ditch.

LONDON,

October 1. Yeſterday morning Mr. Timms, one of the King's meſſengers, arrived at Whitehall with diſpatches from the Earl of Yarmouth, dated from the head quarters of the king of Pruſſia near Landau. Several ſkirmiſhes had taken place, and advantages had been obtained ſince the victory by the allies, gained by the duke of Brunſwick near Pirmaſenſe; but the grand attack upon the lines at Weiſſembourg had not been made when the meſſenger came away.

Yeſterday morning, likewiſe, Mr. Lauzun, one of his majeſty's meſſengers, arrived at Whitehall with diſpatches from the head quarters of his royal highneſs the duke of York at Werwick, dated on the 27th ult.——Nothing of conſequence had then occurred, but preparations were making for a grand attack upon the French encamped at Caſſel.

The new embaſſy from the Ottoman Porte was to ſet out from Conſtantinople early in the preſent month. The name of the ambaſſador is Joſeph Ulga Effendi, and he is comming to London in great ſtate, his ſuite is to conſiſt of ten perſons, who are to travel over land. The Ambaſſador's ſervants are on board a Venetian ſhip.

The Amſterdam Gazette, and the other Dutch papers have confirmed the accounts we ſome time ſince gave, relative to the removal of the monſter Egalite from Marſeilles to Spain.

From authentic accounts we are informed, that ſeveral thouſand Ruſſian troops are to march through Hungary, from Zeng, Fiume and Cariopago, where they are to embark on board Venetian and Piemonteſe veſſels to ſail for the Mediterranean.

A Polemical Pamphlet is preparing, which is ſoon to be publiſhed, in order to prove the rights of the houſe of Auſtria, upon the provinces of Alſatia, Burgundy, Lorain, and the French Flanders. This will ſoon be followed by a manifeſto in form.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Evan James, late of the townſhip of Radnor, in the county of Delaware, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, before the 1ſt day of February next, to

NATHANIEL JONES, or
HUGH DE HAVEN, } Adminiſtrators.

December 10, 1793.